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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2588.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRANT STATION HERE

Supervising Architect's Office Will Take Its Time About Draw- ing Plans.

Joseph G. Pratt Working Hard for Post of Ter- ritorial Secretary—Carter Probably Has the Say—Forestry in Hawaii.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—It will probably be several months before work can actively begin on the immigrant station at Mr. Charles E. Kemper, the chief executive officer of the supervising architect's office today, developed that no reply has yet been received from the Secretary of the Navy, formally outlining the boundaries of the site for the station, as agreed upon after conference with Admiral Merry last summer.

"We can not take any steps towards building the station," said Mr. Charles E. Keeper, the chief executive officer of the supervising architect's office today, "until we are officially notified by the Navy Department of the site that has been allowed for the station. But after that it will probably be several months before any material progress can be made with the work. Commissioner Sargent, of Immigration, was in Honolulu last summer and consulted with some architects there about the plans for the new station. He secured some plans which came near to what he desired.

"I can not speak definitely yet about it, but as things now are it looks very doubtful whether we can build the station after the plans of any Honolulu architect. Probably only one of two ways will be open to us: We can make the plans and the construction of the building a matter of open competition under the provisions of the Tarsney act, or we can prepare the plans here in the office. If I were to guess I should say the latter arrangement was the most probable, but, as I have said, nothing can be stated definitely yet.

"It will certainly be some months before the construction can be begun. The office here is crowded with work and there seems to be no reason for making the Immigrant Station at Honolulu special, thus giving it right of way over other government buildings now being erected."

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

There is some interest here in Gov. Carter's successor as Secretary of the Territory. It is believed that President Roosevelt will be likely to choose the man whom Gov. Carter indicates as acceptable to him. No applications for the office of secretary have been received at the Interior Department. It is learned here from outside sources that Mr. J. G. Pratt, who was here last winter, has been seeking endorsements for the secretaryship among public men now in Washington.

It is not known here what Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock's recommendations will be as to legislation for Hawaii. The report of Gov. Dole has not yet been briefed at the Department for presentation to the Secretary as is done about the time he is ready to make up his recommendations for the various matters coming under his administrative jurisdiction.

Delegate Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole has not yet reached Washington, although his progress across the continent has been heralded in certain press dispatches printed here. One of these showed him at Columbus, Ohio, where he was reported as denying vigorously certain statements that he had gone over to the Home Rule party. If the Delegate arrives here in time, it is probable he will attend the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives, which will be held in the hall of the House Saturday afternoon next.

FORESTRY IN HAWAII.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following bulletin regarding forestry in Hawaii and the visit of Forester Hall to the Islands recently:

"The Territorial Government of the Hawaiian Islands will appoint as superintendent of forestry this winter a man furnished it by the Bureau of Forestry, who will take charge of important projects for the betterment of the islands' forests. The man appointed will have the responsibilities first of determining the location and the boundaries of a system of forest reserves, and later of superintending a great deal of forest planting both on public and private lands.

"The forest conditions of the islands are unlike any that prevail in this country. Mr. William L. Hall of the Bureau of Forestry, who has just returned from a two months' examination of the islands, reports peculiar and interesting problems which forestry must solve there. The islands contain scarcely any forests capable of yielding timber of value for lumber. Nearly all the lumber used for building purposes comes from the Pacific Coast. But there are several hundred thousand acres of forest land of the greatest value for protective purposes. Indeed, so great is the importance of these forests that on their preservation depends the existence of the sugar industry, and that is equivalent to saying the continued prosperity of the islands. The sugar exports of the last fiscal year amounted to \$25,000,000, and sugar is practically the only export. The raising of sugar requires an enormous amount of water, nearly all of which must be supplied by irrigation, the water being carried in flumes and ditches from the wet, mountainous parts of the islands to the dry plains on which the sugar cane is grown. The rainfall of the islands is nearly all confined to the northeast and east mountain slopes, where it is tremendously heavy, some years more

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THE OFFICIAL SUSPENSE IS STILL MAINTAINED

Governor Dole Had Not Received His Judge's Commission Yesterday Evening—Possi- bilities of Secretary Carter's Mail.

An inquiry of Governor Dole at his house, at 9 o'clock last night, elicited the answer that he had not received his commission as United States District Judge. Whether its delivery is delayed in the registered mail, or it is here under cover to the Secretary of the Territory, or has missed the steamer at San Francisco, may be known early today.

Secretary Carter said yesterday afternoon that he would probably not receive his mail before this morning. He spoke of the arrival of his commission for Governor as a possibility in the mail of the America Maru, at that time off port.

Secretary Carter could throw no light yesterday afternoon on the question of whom his successor was likely to be when he acceded to the Governorship. He knew that J. Castle Ridgway of Hilo, as well as Joseph G. Pratt of Honolulu, was a candidate. As to any favorite of his own, Mr. Carter gave a negative answer.

With regard to offices under the Governor's appointment Mr. Carter was equally reticent. Politicians and friends of candidates, not to mention candidates themselves, leave him few leisure moments. For the office of Superintendent of Public Works, there is backing for both Mr. Pratt, the soon retiring tax assessor, and C. S. Holloway, besides others whose names have been previously mentioned.

HAS KEPOIKAI CABLED A PROTEST?

Treasurer Kepoikai is reported to have cabled to Delegate Kuhio asking him to use his influence to prevent the confirmation of Secretary Carter as governor. This is said to be the foundation for the various reports of the treasurer's refusal to resign and of Mr. Carter's refusal to be inaugurated until he had the resignations of all the department heads.

No definite information is obtainable from Kepoikai as to his intentions. He is reported to have told Carter that he would resign and afterwards informed clerks in his office and other friends that he no intention of doing so.

Another report says that Kepoikai's aspirations lead to the appointment of Judge on Maui, to succeed Kalua. Kepoikai has denied this however and Kalua is getting up petitions for his reappointment.

Bulk of Taxes Paid.

The bulk of the taxes for the present period has been paid to Assessor Pratt. Up to last night, which was the last day for tax payment, the total collected for the month in Honolulu alone was nearly half a million dollars. The receipts aggregate more than those of a year ago for a similar period. The taxes from the country districts have not been received as yet and will add from twenty to twenty-five per cent to the total for the city.

The total taxes collected in Honolulu for the fifteen days of November was a trifle less than half a million dollars. Up to Saturday night the collections on property amounted to \$313,389.81 and for income \$106,726.87. The tax receipts for yesterday have not been footed up but will aggregate \$60,000.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF WILL ALL RESIGN

The members of the military staff of Governor Dole will all tender their resignations upon Secretary Carter's inauguration as governor.

The staff is composed of the personal aides to the governor, who is the commander in chief of the military forces of the Territory. They are commissioned for four years.

The following are the aides upon the present military staff with the dates of their rank:

Edward O. White, Major, Aid, June 14, 1900.
Henry Berger, Captain, Aid, June 2, 1897.
Louis T. Kenake, Captain, Aid, June 14, 1900.
Charles H. Atherton, Captain, Aid, June 14, 1900.
Alexander G. Hawes, Captain, Aid and Secretary, June 14, 1900.
Marston Campbell, Captain, Aid, March 25, 1902.

The principal duties of the members of the staff are to attend the governor on state occasions, to accompany him on official calls and assist him at reviews.

The Territorial law provides that "The commander in chief shall have a personal staff of such officers as he may deem necessary who shall hold office at his pleasure and act as his aids-de-camp and military secretaries."

Dr. Thornbury, formerly of the Marine Hospital Service, will be sent home to his friends on the mainland by next voyage of the Alameda. His mind became affected while in the service. His brother came here lately to attend on him.

PROF. ALEXANDER WILL SHOVE NIIHAU INTO PLACE

Island Has Never Had a Proper Triangulation and Coast and Geodetic Surveys Will Correct Its Position at Once.

The island of Niihau is out of position with relation to its location on the map with Kauai and the other islands of the group and Prof. W. D. Alexander has been authorized to locate it properly.

The authority for this work reached Prof. Alexander a short time since and he will in the near future leave for Niihau and begin his surveys. If it were not for the fact that mariners are generally cognizant of Niihau's false position as regards its location on the charts, many a ship's master would be taking his vessel overland instead of around the island by the water route.

Upon arrival at Niihau Prof. Alexander will work up a couple of triangulation points on Kauai favorable to making a common quadrilateral on Niihau and in fixing these points he will probably occupy the highest point on Niihau which is about 1500 feet in height. The island of Lohua to the north of Niihau will also be used for a base.

There has never been a proper triangulation of Niihau, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which Prof. Alexander represents here, has made a liberal appropriation for the work of correcting it. On the maps Niihau is said to be out of position about three miles.

FEDERAL SENATOR IS INDICTED FOR BRIBE-TAKING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—The United States Grand Jury has rendered a true bill against U. S. Senator Dietrich for accepting a bribe for recommending a postmaster.

Dietrich is an ex-Governor of Nebraska. He was in Honolulu in 1901 shortly after his election as a United States Senator. He is now fifty years old and has always been proud of stating that he had "hoed his own row" since the age of twelve, that being the year when he completed his education. By energy and thrift he secured in various ways enough money to open a saloon in Hastings, Neb., twenty years ago, and since that time has prospered. He later organized a bank in Hastings and has been its president since. Up to the time of his election as Governor of Nebraska in 1900, he had never figured prominently in state politics and had held no public office. He was chosen as Senator as a result of a legislative deadlock. The present trouble comes of his selling a postoffice recommendation for \$1500.

COLON, Nov. 17.—American naval forces are searching all vessels that arrive for Colombian troops.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—Admiral Walker called at the headquarters of the Junta today and presented a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal from the order of the Superior Court of Santa Clara county dismissing the proceedings against the Campbell Estate on the ground that it has not been entered with the statutory sixty days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—French Ambassador Jusserand has notified Senor Varilla, the diplomatic agent of Panama, that France will officially recognize the new republic tomorrow.

PEKING, Nov. 17.—It is not now believed that the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations will succeed. The Japanese are bitter against England, believing that power to be unfaithful to the Alliance.

BOGOTA, Nov. 16.—A commission composed of General Reyes, Holguin and Ospina has been delegated to go to Panama and endeavor to arrange a reconciliation with the revolutionary leaders. The commission has already started on its journey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Minister Beaupre has cabled from Bogota that the city is in panic stricken. A revolution is believed to be imminent.

United States Minister Arthur M. Beaupre has been less than a year at the Colombian capital. He was formerly secretary of legation and later Consul General in Guatemala. Owing to his work during the Panama canal negotiations he has not been very popular at Bogota and in case of riots there, will be in considerable danger.

COLON, Panama, Nov. 16.—American Consul General Gudger has returned and been given a most enthusiastic reception. He was formally greeted by the new government. Rejoicing crowds sang the Star Spangled Banner and other American songs. Speeches delivered on behalf of the Junta expressed the gratitude of the people to President Roosevelt for his early recognition of the new republic.

H. A. Gudger, the United States Consul General at Panama, has been very popular among the people of the Isthmus. He has done good work there during the critical times of several revolutions. During his absence on a visit to his home in South Carolina his son has been in charge of the consular affairs, as vice-consul.

SOFIA, Nov. 16.—One hundred and forty army officers have been cashiered for complicity in the alleged Serbian-Bulgarian plot for a war against Turkey. The conspiracy is alleged to have been hatched by army officers and all those involved were dismissed in disgrace.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Marconi has begun the installation of his wireless system at Pisa and will make an attempt to communicate with Argentina. He will also again try to get into communication with the United States from the same station.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—It is reported that the Japanese have been secretly engaged in organizing an Asiatic league.

PEKIN, Nov. 16.—The Korean Foreign Minister has granted the joint request of Japan and Great Britain for the opening of Yongampho.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Lawyer Lautier has been killed in a sword duel.

NAVY READY TO PAY HONOLULU PLANTATION

Tomorrow morning the \$75,000 cash, which was agreed upon between the Federal Government and Honolulu plantation as the amount in full for payment of the plantation land at Pearl Harbor taken by the government, will be paid over to the plantation people.

Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne was at the Naval Station yesterday inquiring whether the \$75,000 were available and he was answered in the affirmative. He stated that on this showing the transaction would be wound up finally tomorrow morning.

GOV. DOLE'S REPORT ON TERRITORY AFFAIRS

It Constitutes a Valuable Year Book of Hawaii.
Extravagance of Legislature is Exposed.
Many Recommendations.

Advance sheets of Governor Dole's report for 1903 to the Secretary of the Interior, printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, were received by the Advertiser in yesterday's mail. The following letter of transmittal indicates the general scope of the report, but its comprehensive character will be more fully understood when it is stated that the Governor deals with matters of the Territory under twenty-nine heads, many of which are further subdivided to treat ramifications of main topics:

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, September 28, 1903.
Sir: In response to your letter of June 27, requesting me to forward to your Department a report of the affairs, progress and development of Hawaii during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, I have the honor to transmit the following statement.

Very respectfully,
S. FORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

LIST OF TOPICS.

Following are the heads of topics in the report: 1. Social Conditions; 2. Finance; 3. Fire Claims Commission; 4. Chinese Fund; 5. Hawaiian Coinage; 6. Commerce; 7. Public Works; 8. Public Survey; 9. Public Lands; 10. Agriculture; 11. Forestry; 12. Fisheries; 13. Labor; 14. Second General Election; 15. The Legislature; 16. The County Act; 17. The Judiciary; 18. Department of the Attorney General; 19. Military; 20. Education; 21. Health; 22. Insane Asylum; 23. Leprosy; 24. Vital Statistics; 25. Fisheries; 26. Corporations; 27. Railway Enterprise; 28. Franchises; 29. Recommendations.

Altogether, as in former years, the Governor's Report constitutes an excellent year book of the Territory, which, besides being invaluable for reference, possesses an interest attaching to Governor Dole's personal views upon affairs and, on this occasion, a special interest as the last important public document from the hands of the man who has been the chief executive of Hawaii for nearly eleven years—critical and stormy years many of them in the history of the Hawaiian Islands.

Through the courtesy of Governor Dole, Superintendent Atkinson, and Colonel Jones, the Advertiser has in previous issues been enabled to give much of the information and statistics relating to commerce, education and military which appear in the report.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Under this head Governor Dole begins his report, the following being what he says:

The statistics of our schools and courts show that the population of the Territory is made up of the following races: Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Scandinavian, Spanish, and Teuton, which includes British, German, and American.

The school children of the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese races number 16,225, being an increase of 945 over the previous year. Almost all of the boys will be voting citizens when they reach voting age.

The school children of European descent other than Portuguese, and of American descent other than Porto Rican, number 1,505, an increase of 18 over the previous year.

At this rate, unless there should be a larger immigration of American settlers than now seems probable, the present numerical inferiority of those which may be classed as belonging to the Teutonic race as compared with the Hawaiians, will, in a few years, become a still greater inferiority as compared with the then American citizens of the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese races.

This prospect emphasizes the importance of giving to all children who are American citizens a good common school education. The association of pupils of the different races with each other in school work and the recreation of the playground so far toward breaking down race prejudices and tends to prepare them for intelligent political action in the future.

There are many marriages between Hawaiian women and white men and a few between Hawaiian women and Chinamen. The offspring of both classes of marriages are an improvement, as a rule, on the pure Hawaiian, in thrift and business enterprise.

The Portuguese generally intermarry among themselves. The same is true with the Japanese.

Part Hawaiians as a class are increasing, and the rate of decrease of the pure Hawaiian appears to be a diminishing one.

Out of 8,967 arrests made during the past year, 7,480 were from among Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiians. The following table gives the population of these three classes in 1900, not including the few Chinese and Japanese American citizens, the whole number of arrests in each class for gambling, illicit sale of liquors, and drunkenness, respectively, with the respective percentages.

(The table is omitted here, the following summary giving its gist. Population figures are from the census of 1900: Of 56,234 Japanese the arrests for gambling were 1138, for illicit liquor selling 66 and for drunkenness 157. Of 29,799 Hawaiians the arrests for gambling were 227, for illicit liquor selling 16 and for drunkenness 656. Of 27,741 Chinese the arrests for gambling were

1618, for illicit liquor selling 70 and for drunkenness 2.)

FINANCES.

There is little that is new at home under this head. The total receipts July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, including cash on hand the former date of \$287,131.30, were \$2,935,393.88. Disbursements for the same period were \$2,862,212.25, leaving as current cash balance June 30, 1903, \$73,181.63.

Following is a comparative statement of subdivision of tax receipts for the years ending June 30, 1902 and June 30, 1903:

	1902.	1903.
Real estate	\$532,637.09	\$559,456.31
Personal property	571,248.69	592,325.37
Insurance	3,846.00	4,685.11
Carriages	8,540.00	9,522.00
Carts and drays	7,547.00	8,282.00
Road tax	92,594.00	102,018.00
School tax	92,592.00	102,016.00
Post tax	46,299.00	51,099.00
Dogs and dog tags	4,325.00	4,787.60
Ten per cent penalties	9,586.27	9,359.31
Advertising costs	587.15	738.50
Court costs	957.98	727.15
Income tax	287,366.80	205,096.77
Total	\$1,658,107.09	\$1,651,023.12

Property subject to ad valorem taxes according to assessments for 1902 was the following: Real estate, \$60,591,587; Personal property, \$62,319,216; total, \$122,910,803.

FIRE CLAIMS, ETC.

The Governor only writes a few words introducing the report of E. W. Macfarlane, chairman of the Fire Claims Commission. Appropriations for expenses of the Commission, 1901 and 1902, amounted to \$47,400, of which \$27,726.74 was expended to June 30, last.

Secretary Carter's report on the Chinese fund and a statement of the redemption of silver coinage, furnished by Cashier W. G. Cooper of the First National Bank, are quoted by the Governor. Local information on these subjects is of later date than the report.

COMMERCE.

Governor Dole's statistics of imports and exports of the Territory, together with those of the principal products, have already appeared in the Advertiser. Imports amounted to \$15,817,039, of which \$3,142,013 value came from foreign countries. Exports amounted to \$26,275,438. The value of sugar shipped was \$25,319,684, being an increase over the year to June 30, 1902, of \$1,300,571.

The number of vessels trading between Hawaii and the United States mainland which entered for the year were 342 of 558,060 tons aggregate, the number at Honolulu being 259 of 484,267 tons. Vessels in the same class cleared were 442 of 652,142 tons aggregate, those at Honolulu being 339 in number of 559,566 tons. Vessels in foreign trade with the Islands which entered were 209 aggregating 422,787 tons, and those clearing 119 of 419,217 tons.

A list of enlisting vessels shows the following: steam vessels (4 iron, 17 wood) 21; tonnage, 6119; gasoline vessels (wood) 2; tonnage, 196; sailing vessels (wood) 14; tonnage, 752; total, 37 vessels, 7957 tons.

From the United States immigration service at Honolulu the following statistics are obtained: Chinese (only those with return permits)—arrivals, males, 552; females, 29; departures, males, 456; females, 2985.

"The ocean cable, which last year connected the Hawaiian Islands with the rest of the world," the Governor concludes as to commerce, "is of great importance to the Territory, officially, commercially and socially."

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Governor Dole inserts reports of operations and conditions of their respective departments from H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works; Walter E. Wall, Surveyor; Edward S. Boyd, Commissioner of Lands; Chief Justice Frear, Judiciary; E. P. Dole, former Attorney General; Col. J. W. Jones, Military; and A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; also draws on reports of Board of Health officers.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Introducing matter from the Commissioner's report, the Governor says it appears that the majority of settlers during the year are white men, adding:

It is evident that the settlement of the available lands of the Territory by farmers owning and cultivating their holdings must be of gradual growth. The large area of public lands held under unexpired leases is one reason for this. Other reasons are want of markets, cheap transportation, and sufficient good roads. Road making in the Territory, especially in those portions that have an abundant rainfall and occasional gulches, is very expensive, and constant and expensive repairs are required to keep roads in such localities in order. With almost every new road reserved for settlement new roads have to be laid out and constructed, as far as possible, though completion of such roads if often delayed to the prejudice and discouragement of the settlers.

As the farming class increases there will probably be developed among them organizations to facilitate the marketing of their products. The need of such cooperation already exists, as the farmer, single handed, has serious difficulties to overcome in disposing of his produce.

(Continued on page 3.)

BIG CROWD AT ORPHEUM

Success of the Sanford
Company's First
Night.

Before an audience which filled the Orpheum from orchestra to the gallery, with every seat taken, and the "standing room only" sign displayed, the Walter Sanford Company of players successfully presented its initial drama in Honolulu last evening. The company was well balanced and the production of "The Power of Gold" gave evidence of talent.

"The Power of Gold" is a melodrama of considerable force, with a series of climaxes which drew thunderous applause. One scene became so realistic that a gallery god shouted breathlessly, "Stop it!" as the villain's fingers closed about the throat of the adventurer.

Ethel Earle, as the adventurer, sustained a difficult role in an admirable manner. Laura Wall, the leading woman of the company, as the wronged wife, won favor throughout the play. Adelaide Smith appeared to advantage as an Irish maid, showing herself as capable comedienne. William Desmond is a leading man of ability. His role of Paul Judson, the wronged brother, was cleverly sustained and he won merited applause, as did Walter Sanford, the villain of the play, who drew the hisses of the gallery, a sure sign that he played his part well. A. C. Henderson, as the Hindoo doctor, is a character actor of no mean ability, his make-up being excellent. Tommy Shearer, the comedian, caught on with the gallery the moment he opened his mouth, and kept the house in a good humor. Throughout the cast was excellent, and the company as a whole, is one of the best that has played upon the Orpheum stage.

The scenery is far above the average brought to Honolulu and the stage settings last night showed that the proprietor believes in elaborate backgrounds for his players. The scene showing the foundling hospital at night in the dead of winter, flanked by an apothecary shop and a typical London residence, was especially good.

There was a record-breaking audience, 1125 paid admissions being the largest ever recorded at the box office.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Deaths from what is called heart disease, or heart failure, seem to be increasing among us. The only true heart failure is a mechanical derangement of the valves of the heart from previous inflammation of its lining. One may have this and live out all his days. It is not this malady that is dropping people in their tracks as though by pistol shots. Oh! no. What then? It is a symptom, often manifested in the heart, of a general condition. The actual cause of the sudden ending of so many lives is nervous prostration, anemia or poverty of the blood, general debility and the poor digestion and assimilation of food. The nerves tremble and ache because they are half starved, and the heart weakens because the nerves do not give it the needed impulse. A person with a vitalized and well-nourished body will never suffer from heart trouble; and the remedy to accomplish this is the effective food medicine

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It purifies the blood, stimulates every organ and builds up the body as mechanics build a house. Dr. A. D. Garay, says: "I have obtained very satisfactory results from prescribing it in cases of Anemia, Chlorosis, Neurasthenia and other diseases that leaves the patient with a very weak constitution and poor blood; it always improved them and increased their weight." It is a product of the most advanced medical knowledge and experience. "You cannot be disappointed in it." It is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

Tourist Advertising.

The steamship companies are beginning to show Hawaii some advertising folders that are the real thing—fine paper, pictures that are as clear as photographs, colors that neither fade nor show through, the whole being editions of deluxe of tourist literature. Especially fine is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha folder now being distributed. No more sumptuous piece of advertising work has been seen here. In it Honolulu gets a panoramic picture and the city and Territory a descriptive half page.

HONOLULU MAIL WRECK

Mail forwarded from Honolulu on the America Maru on October 25 at 11:15 a. m., intended for points north of San Francisco, was partially destroyed in a train wreck one mile from Tehama, California, on November 1. This included mails for Oregon, Washington, Alaska, northwestern Canada and portions of Idaho.

George W. Carr, local Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, gives the following report of the wreck:

Portland & San Francisco R. P. O., South Division, train 16, was wrecked one mile south of Tehama, Cal., at 5 a. m., Nov. 1st, 1903, caused by going through a burning trestle. Mail car was burned. A small quantity of mails, consisting of twenty-one pieces of registered mail, one tie sack of newspapers and about 3000 letters were recovered, all being in a badly damaged condition. Train was annihilated north of Tehama, Cal.

The mail that was lost originated in the Pacific Coast states south of Tehama, Cal., Territory of Hawaii, Philippine Islands, China and Japan, and was destined to points in California north of Tehama, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, provinces in western Canada, Idaho (except eastern portion), and northwestern Montana; also a small quantity originating in the eastern and southern states, destined to points in California north of Tehama and to points in southern Oregon.

The mail originating in the Territory of Hawaii referred to above, was dispatched via S. S. America Maru, that left Honolulu for San Francisco on October 25th, at 11:15 a. m.

TRAIN SHED BEING ERECTED

The improvements around the Oahu Railway company's local depot have reached the stage where the public can begin to appreciate what the company is doing to convenience its patrons.

First of all the depot building was moved close in to the angle at the corner of King street and Iwilei road where it was raised a few feet, and a solid foundation placed beneath it. Ton after ton of stone, and smaller crushed material from the company's quarries down the road, was utilized to fill in the premises surrounding the depot so that the level of the ground floor of the depot was reached, and upon this new foundation the tracks were relaid.

On Saturday the work of erecting the train shed was begun and the trusses are now being rapidly set. This shed will cover the tracks in the immediate vicinity of the passenger depot, so that in future all trains departing and arriving will do so under ample roof.

ANOTHER ITALIAN WARSHIP MAY COME

Another Italian warship may shortly visit Honolulu en route from Chinese waters to the Coast. The officers on the Elbe are under the impression that the Piemonte may be the vessel, although recent events in the Orient may change the plans so that the warship may remain where she is.

Now for Tourists.

Now that the elections are over, the attention of the whole people of the Islands should be at once directed to the matter of attracting tourist travel to the Islands. This is a rich field for exploitation, and every one can do a little to help it along. If you have friends in the States, take pains to secure attractive pictures and literature and forward it to them. Do not leave it to the Hawaiian Promotion Association to do it all.—Maui News.

Afraid of Theresa.

The project of Mrs. Theresa Wilcox to organize a political sorosis on the Islands is one of more than ordinary interest provided it proves successful. It is confessedly true that Hawaiian women exercise a strong influence in home matters and it can be readily understood that a combined effort on their part would be a potent factor in swaying elections. Please keep off of Maui, Theresa, you frighten us.—Maui News.

"Telegraphing without wires is no new thing," remarked the gray-haired passenger. "Isn't, eh?" queried the drummer. "Not by a jugful," continued the old man; "why, sir, when I published a country newspaper forty years ago, I got nearly all my telegraph news that way."—Chicago Daily News.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DOLE'S COMMISSION DUE HERE TOMORROW

District Attorney Breckons received a cablegram yesterday morning which stated that the commission of Sanford B. Dole as Judge of the United States District Court of Hawaii was sent from Washington on the third of this month. He communicated the information to the Governor.

Governor Dole seems to have presumed that the commission of his successor was also on the way, for he immediately consulted Secretary George R. Carter about fixing the time for the ceremony of his inauguration as Governor.

Mr. Carter declined to fix a time until everything was settled according to his liking. He must have the resignations of all heads of departments, so as to have a free hand in starting his administration.

Governor Dole, on giving out his first information, was asked if new commissions would be necessary after the Senate acted on the nominations by the President. He answered in the affirmative, saying that the Federal law so required.

Later, on being spoken to about a report that Mr. Carter's commission had not been sent along with his own, Mr. Dole stated that it was probable his commission as Judge had been hastened because it was a matter of urgency to have the Federal court resume its functions.

There is probably nothing significant in the fact, if it is such, that Mr. Carter's commission will not arrive with Mr. Dole's in Monday afternoon's mail. Being only a matter of a few days, it would seem to be the common-sense course for the Washington administration to hold the Governor's commission in reserve until the Senate had acted. It would save the parchment and labor on two documents where only one was needed.

No interregnum would ensue from Mr. Dole's retirement as the Territorial executive before his successor was commissioned, because the Organic Act provides that in case of a vacancy in the office the Secretary of the Territory shall act as Governor. In this case the Secretary is the nominee to fill the position permanently, so that the circumstances fit the situation like a glove.

Mr. Carter has not divulged his intentions as to filling the head offices of departments. The Republican executive committee is understood to be in harmonious consultation with him on the subject.

Judge Dole will most likely be sworn into office by Chief Justice Frear of the Territorial Supreme Court on Tuesday morning.

THE BYSTANDER

How is it that foreign Dukes and things can do so well in gaining American heiresses while the royal aristocracy of Hawaii never gets so much as a \$30,000 wife abroad? A title is a title and ours of Prince ought to count with the little god Cupid at least as well as an Italian marquisate. And think how many princes we have. They are rather shy of the title but you can size them up by the number of princesses, on the ground that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. If only Kalakaua had not been headed off, nearly every man jack of us would have had a title. When he came back from his world tour, Rex was full of big ideas. He wanted a lot of Dukes, Earls, Marquises, Barons, Counts and Knights about the steps of the throne. Sam Parker was to have been Duke of Mana and Billy Cornwell, our Democratic National Committeeman, Duke of Waikapu. Charley Booth might have been Baron of Intellect and Curtis Iaukea Grand Keeper of the Spotted Skirts. The First Lordship of the Admiralty lay between George Beckley and Bo'sun Ben. Ned Bush had his name up for Marquis of Apia, a title which had no relation to Simians but to the howling success of the errand which took him and his fellow diplomats

Some in rags and some with fags and some in velvet gowns

to the defenceless capital of Samoa. As for Knights the poi shops were going to be full of them. But the late H. A. P. Carter, the father of Hawaii's next Governor, told the King a little South Sea story of the brown sovereign who was induced, by a jocosely Englishman to create a Duke of Marmalade, a Marquis of Yap, etc., and what came of it all, after which Kalakaua thought better of his own scheme. But I still insist that Rex ought to have had his way, for sooner or later a great mob of titled personages here would have been heard of at Newport with the result that the islands would have been millions of dollars ahead. A few first-class heiresses brought here by the Hawaiian aristocracy and properly plucked would be worth more to this fair land than a thousand tourists. We need a matrimonial bureau as well as a promotion committee.

A Kauai native statesman evolved a great idea lately and couldn't hold it. He let the thing out because it hurt him. Talking of ways to restore prosperity to the great sugar estates he said he had discovered that a Japanese silver dollar could be bought for fifty cents of our money. "The thing for the planters to do he remarked wisely, 'is to send over to Japan and buy silver money, paying it out to the field hands here. Then a Jap who is hired for \$16 will only get \$8 and the difference can go into dividends.' How strange that such a scheme should be hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto native statesmen.

After reading about the last boxing match at the Orpheum it struck The Bystander that soldiers were never first-rate in the ring. It seemed as if they ought to be, too, because their trade requires them to be healthy, athletic, enduring, muscular and courageous. The best type of enlisted man should be able to learn the boxing trade and shine in it. But somehow he doesn't. Putting the question to Pneu-mafic Billy Wood, the trainer of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, he replied: "No man can fight in the ring on army rations." Perhaps that is the whole secret.

My condolences go out to the lawyer who has been submerged under the "confidence" of Judge Gear. If it ever falls to my lot to get an assurance of distinguished consideration from Gear I shall rub my moral character with a lump of coal to see if it won't leave a white mark.

Observe, brethren, that the Bulletin is coming around to the Carter administration like a hungry horse to the corn-crib. The way it threw Cooper, who had been pampering it for about three years with various kinds of feed and then sidled up to the future Dispenser of Public Forage, was harrowing to the tender hearted on the one hand and illuminating to the grafter on the other. It won't be long before the Bulletin will stand on its hind legs, lie down and roll over, leap hurdles and play polo-saïtare whenever Carter opens the stable door. Nor will it ever say neigh unless Carter forgets the handout. Any neglect of that sort imparts great firmness and an aspect of public indignation to the Bulletin's kick.

If Judge Little of Hilo will uncoil his best ear and so incline it that it may curve over Oahu for a minute, I'll hold a private conversation with him at the risk of wasting time. The first thing I'll say is: "All is discovered! Fly!" While Little's mind was supping at Hilo and discharging law which the Supreme Court lifted with a dust pan and carried out to the much heap of legal refuse, things were doing at Washington. That "record" was looked up and the results left with the appointing power. The case of Wm. E. Humphrey vs. Gilbert F. Little, filed in the Superior Court of King County, Washington, had a glorious resurrection. That unrecognized "33d degree" was traced to its commercial source. The standing of a Grand Army man who was never in the army was examined. Judge Little's title to the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. were carefully inspected down to the price-tag and compared with that of Jacques Lebudy to be Emperor of the Sahara. Even amid the cares of State the President has enjoyed Little and I can imagine the twinkle in his eye when he, just before signing the commission of Carl Smith, or some other good Hilo man for Circuit Judge, reads the fulsome eulogy which Little has prepared in the form of a petition for his reappointment.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER.

Temperature mean for the month, 75.1; normal, 76.2; average daily maximum, 80.4; average daily minimum, 70.3; mean daily range, 10.1; greatest daily range, 19 degrees (12th); least daily range, 4 degrees (14th); highest temperature, 83 (several); lowest temperature, 64 (12th).
Rainfall, 2.17 inches; normal, 2.76; rain record days, 17; normal, 20; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.56 inches (from 9 a. m. 23d to 9 a. m. 24th); total at Luakaha, 7.89; normal, 11.69; at Kapiolani Park, 0.72; normal 1.12.
The artesian well level rose during the month from 33.10 to 33.30 feet above mean sea level. October 31st, 1902, it stood at 32.55. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 2.94, the assumed annual mean being 10 feet above datum. For October, 1902, it was 10.05.
Trade wind days, 23 (one of N. N. E.); normal, 22; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.3; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.3; normal, 4.2.
Approximate percentages of district

PRESIDENT AND HAWAII'S APPOINTMENTS

No Prospect of Opposition in the Senate to Dole and Carter—How Wm. Haywood Presented Names to Roosevelt.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—In one short week much affecting Hawaii has been accomplished here, some of which was expected to mean a long and protracted fight next May, when the term of Gov. Sanford B. Dole would have expired. That Gov. Dole has been appointed Federal judge and that Secretary George R. Carter has been appointed Governor was made known in Honolulu Saturday. About the time this letter reaches its destination, the two nominations will probably be placed before the United States Senate and very likely confirmed. It is understood that Mr. Carter's commission will be for four years—not for the unexpired portion of Gov. Dole's term. There is no prospect of opposition to the confirmation of either, as far as one can learn here now. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is here and whose word will probably go as far in the matter of confirmation as that of any other Senator, said today that he expected the nominations would be promptly confirmed. In fact they were entirely satisfactory to him.

It is probable that the two nominations will be referred to different committees of the Senate. Unless some special claim is made by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to consideration of the nomination of Gov. Dole to be Federal judge, that will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is chairman. The nomination of Gov. Carter will probably go to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

There is intense satisfaction here among the friends of Hawaii at both appointments. It is regarded as far better that the substantial commercial and business interests of the Islands should have been promptly recognized than that there should have been a long and protracted hearing of the claims of different candidates. President Roosevelt in the several interviews, which Mr. William Haywood had with him on the matter, expressed himself in no uncertain terms as wishing to follow the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce. He did not even consider it worth while to call for any cablegrams that other candidates had forwarded in the meantime to the Department of Justice. These cablegrams began to arrive in considerable numbers almost as soon as the news of Judge Estee's death reached here. They went, of course, to the Department of Justice where they were filed for future reference, should they be wanted. Different Senators also were appealed to to take a hand in behalf of judgeship candidates but they refused to interfere in any way. Assistant District Attorney Dunn cabled to Senator Mitchell to work in his behalf as candidate for judge. Senator Mitchell has a very high regard for Mr. Dunn, believing him a very efficient official. Nevertheless the Senator said today that he did not think it proper for him to press the claims of any candidates before the President.

HAYWOOD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

In the main the story of the interchange of cablegrams between Washington and the Chamber of Commerce at Honolulu is undoubtedly known already to readers of the Advertiser. However, hardly too much can be said in praise of the prompt and tactful way in which Mr. William Haywood presented the case at the White House. The very day that the news of Judge Estee's death was announced here, Mr. Haywood received a cablegram from the Chamber of Commerce, asking that the President withhold action till he could be communicated with by mail. Gov. Dole was recommended for the judgeship. That was Tuesday morning, which is cabinet day, when it is difficult to get an audience with the President. Mr. Haywood sought out Senator Cullom, a long time friend of Hawaii, who gladly consented to go to the White House offices and take Mr. Haywood to the President. They arrived early and, while Mr. Haywood, who knows the President personally, was waiting Mr. Roosevelt was talking with Bishop Restarick, of Hawaii, who had called by appointment. Bishop Restarick and Mr. Haywood were introduced to each other by the President and what Mr. Haywood had to say about the appointment of Gov. Dole was said in the Bishop's presence.

It had been Mr. Haywood's idea that it would be quite as well to urge Gov. Dole's appointment early. In his first interview he impressed upon Mr. Roosevelt the importance of an early appointment, because of the congested calendar of the Federal court at Honolulu. The suggestion of Gov. Dole was received very favorably by the President.

"But," said he, "if I name Dole for judge, whom shall I appoint Governor?"

Mr. Haywood hesitated to make any suggestion in answer to that question. "I will not undertake to speak for my clients, the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. President," he finally replied. "I should have to consult them first before doing that. As for myself, I believe that a very considerable element of the people of Hawaii would be pleased at the appointment of Secretary Carter."

"Good, good," exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt, showing much enthusiasm and stating how highly he thought of Mr. Carter.

"Perhaps some of the older residents of the Territory would favor former Secretary Cooper," Mr. Haywood continued. "He has served in public offices for the Territory very acceptably and is a very competent man."

It was finally agreed that Mr. Haywood should cable to the islands and ascertain what the sentiment of the Chamber of Commerce was about the appointment of a governor and what candidate or candidates it would favor. Mr. Haywood told the President the placing of Gov. Dole in practically the same position on the bench that he occupied under the old monarchy would be accepted by the natives as a well ordered arrangement, told of Gov. Dole's legal attainments, and expressed the view that the change would certainly be welcomed by Gov. Dole himself. Before Mr. Haywood left, the President promised that no action would be taken until the representative of the Chamber of Commerce could hear from that body.

The cablegram regarding a candidate for governor was promptly sent and the answer returned that Carter was the first choice; Cooper second choice. This was shown President Roosevelt, who, in the course of another interview, evinced some concern lest Gov. Dole and Secretary Carter would not accept the offices he was ready to tender them. He was at first inclined to direct Secretary Loeb to cable them to ascertain their wishes but concluded that Mr. Haywood could better perform that service. "I would not like to offer Gov. Dole the judgeship," said the President, "and then have him decline it." The President also inquired about Secretary Carter, at one of the interviews he had with Mr. Hay-

GOV. DOLE'S ELECTION REPORT AFTERMATH

(Continued from page 2.)

The most promising crops for the Hawaiian farmer at the present time are probably those for which there is a demand outside of the Territory, such as pineapples, castor-oil beans, and sisal. Undoubtedly, also, there is a good outlook for the production of vegetables for the Pacific coast demand during the winter months.

Experiments are being made with tobacco and the vanilla bean, which, if successful, will add materially to the farming resources of the Territory. Those weighing the question of coming here to take up land for cultivation should consider the fact that a great part of the lands of the Territory suitable for farming are capable of cultivation the year around, and the proprietor may obtain nearly everything his family consumes from the ground except groceries, flour, dry goods, lumber and hardware; as to articles under the heading of groceries, he may produce his own butter, eggs, salt pork, lard, and preserves.

A summary of lands taken up under the general provisions of the land act of 1895 for the year is as follows:

	Number.	Acres.	Value.
Right of purchase	183	17,267.62	\$39,888.82
Leases	4	61.55	289.00
Cash freeholds	4	61.55	289.00
Special agreements	6	2,437.99	\$974.00
Homestead leases	16	116.24
Total	209	20,912.41	\$43,251.82

The total land revenue was \$123,069.38, of which \$17,991.23 was from sales, and \$105,078.15 from rents, interest and fees. The expenditures were \$14,681.01.

AGRICULTURE.

Many pages are devoted to this subject. The exemptions from taxes of property, real and personal, actually used in raising certain new products, enacted this year are mentioned. A list of "plants of value, not including timber trees or plants raised for flowers, as experience has demonstrated to be productive in the Territory," is given in subdivisions. Of "productive" the number is 63, of "profitable" 37, of "potentially profitable" 12 and of "experimental" 3—some names being repeated from the first class in the others.

Expert information on coffee from A. Louison, on pineapples from James D. Dole and on sisal from L. E. Pinkham is given liberal space.

Forestry, fertilizers and labor are dealt with in succession, followed by a report of the general election. It is shown that two companies in Honolulu manufacture and sell 35,000 tons of fertilizer a year, at about \$15 a ton, or \$1,500,000 in the aggregate, the whole product being consumed in the agricultural enterprises of the Territory. On the subject of labor Governor Dole introduces the paper, heretofore published here, furnished by the Builders' and Trades' Exchange in response to a request through A. Cartley, its president, with the following remarks of the Governor's own:

This subject presents difficult questions. Among mechanics there is some development of unions for controlling the skilled labor market, and especially shutting out aliens. Unskilled labor is performed mainly by Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. Many Hawaiians and Portuguese are skilled mechanics. The Japanese and Chinese are competing in this field and are formidable on the ground of their lower wages rather than the quality of their mechanical performance, which falls behind that of the Anglo-Saxon as regards work not especially Oriental.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Giving an account of the work done at the regular and extra sessions of the Legislature, Governor Dole draws particular attention to the expenses of the Territory's legislation. He mentions the method, initiated by the Senate, of keeping the expense accounts of the two branches separate, and shows that under this arrangement, for the regular session, "the Senate expended \$19,586.23 and the House \$39,795.15, without including the cost of publishing its journal." The expenses of the Senate for its special session last November to consider executive appointments were \$4028.70. For the extra session of 1903 the expenses of the Senate were \$7,584.18, not including the cost of publishing the journal, and of the House \$12,986.20, not including the cost of publishing the journal, which up to September 30 for the House journals of both sessions had reached \$4659.48. The legislative expenses for the past year as stated by the Governor amount in round numbers to \$88,640. The Governor says:

It is apparent from these figures, together with those of the expense account of the legislative sessions of 1901, as compared with the legislative expenses of former years, that the two first legislatures of the Territory have wasted the public funds by expenditures for their own expenses far beyond the necessities of the case.

He gives a table of appropriations for legislative expenses from 1870 to 1903, by which it is seen that the most expensive session under the monarchy (that of 1896) cost \$50,000, while the session of 1892 (last of the monarchy), lasting seven or eight months, cost but \$42,000.

Governor Dole suggests a remedy for legislative extravagance in the following remark:

Under this showing some check upon the expenditures of the Territorial legislature appears to be called for. I would recommend that such expenses should be paid only through the auditor's warrants on the treasury, with authority in the auditor to refuse warrants for charges for services of persons employed by the senate or house or for bills for materials until satisfied that such charges are reasonable for the work done or the materials furnished.

The legislature of 1901 and the lower branch of the legislature of 1903 have withheld from the secretary of the Territory their accounts of such expenses

Some Defective Returns and Accounts of Expenses.

Commissions for the county officers of Kauai are ready and will be mailed on Monday.

Returns from West Hawaii county are all straight excepting the vote for auditor. One precinct sent two returns, showing a discrepancy in the votes cast for David Alawa and J. K. Nahale respectively.

Maul returns are all right excepting the vote for supervisors. One precinct casting a maximum vote of about 40 for other officers, failed to return any vote at all for supervisors.

Reports of expenses by candidates are dropping into the Secretary's office but slowly.

W. T. Robinson, Republican candidate for assessor of Maui, takes the palm for munificence of outlay. His return is for \$209.

W. H. Rice and Francis Gay, Kauai candidates for supervisors, gravely report that they incurred no expenses whatever. John A. Palmer, another Kauai candidate, puts his expenditures down at \$4.50. Secretary Carter is obliged to write to these gentlemen asking who has paid the nomination fee of \$25 for each of them. George H. Fairchild accounts solely for the amount of the fee.

In Oahu county George H. Renton reports \$64.50, A. Hocking \$49.50, H. E. Murray \$55.25, F. Pahia \$30 and R. N. Boyd \$50.

In West Hawaii county, Guy F. Maydwell returns expenses of \$32.50 without including the nomination fee. Geo. C. Hewitt spent \$91, David Alawa \$33, Robert Makahalapala and George P. Kamauoha (both for sheriff) \$35 and \$99 respectively, J. W. Kellikoa \$33.65, D. P. Namanu \$23, and J. K. Nahale \$129.

and the vouchers pertaining thereto.

THE COUNTY ACT.

Governor Dole, on this subject, quotes his message to the Legislature on his approval of the County bill, pointing out objectionable features and recommending amendments by further legislation. He gives an account of the rise of litigation, already, over the Act and discusses its doubtful relations to the Organic Act with reference to the ownership and title in public property. The questions he raises are the same as those that have occasioned grave differences of opinion in the executive council within the past week.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Passing over subjects regarding which the local press has kept the public here fairly well informed, this review of the Governor's report may be closed with a summary of the Governor's recommendations. These conclude the document and, condensed, are as follows:

Reserve Coconut Island, Hilo, for a free public pleasure ground, its forfeiture use, as the Federal authorities do not now desire it for a quarantine station.

Amend Section 80, Organic Act, to empower the Governor to suspend any officer, in regard to the removal of whom the advice and consent of the Territorial Senate is necessary, until the succeeding session; and, except in case of the auditor, to appoint some person pro tempore; such suspended officer not to be entitled to pay for the period of suspension if ultimately removed by the Governor and Senate; or, in the alternative, that the Governor may remove any of such officers without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Require warrants of the auditor for the payment of legislative expenses.

Federal Government assist the Territory in the scientific study of leprosy and search for remedies.

Amend Organic Act to make Territory's bonds redeemable in ten years and payable in twenty, twenty-five or thirty years.

Make payment of taxes for year previous to general election a condition of the voting franchise.

Amend Organic Act that the Governor shall not be required to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider appropriations in case of failure to do so at regular session, and in case of such failure to deem last previous appropriations as reappropriated.

Establish a tariff duty of 2 or 3 cents a pound on foreign coffee.

Admit a limited immigration of Chinese laborers, subject to deportation on their ceasing to serve at agricultural or domestic labor.

Recognize authority of Chinese consuls to administer estates of Chinese dying intestate in the Territory.

Maintain an expert forester in the Territory, to act with local authorities.

Federal Government assume management of Hawaiian lighthouses and improvement and care of Hawaiian harbors, or, alternatively, transfer sufficient of the customs revenue collected at Hawaiian ports for these purposes to the Territory.

Refund expenses of lighthouses and harbors from June 11, 1900, to the Territory.

Erect buildings for Federal officials in Honolulu and Hilo.

Construct a breakwater for the protection of Hilo harbor.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Governor Dole gives estimates of harbor works at Honolulu and Hilo to cost \$1,256,000. The proposed works include deepening Honolulu harbor and channel to 34 feet, low water. Hilo's breakwater is put down at one million dollars. A list of 52 needed lighthouses with estimated cost of structure and dwelling, as recommended by Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., is appended. Their aggregate cost is \$74,400.

JUPITER PLUVIUS TREATS HONOLULU TO A BATH

Sudden Downpour of Rain Deluges City for a Few Hours, Makes Trouble for Electric Cars and Starts Sampans for the Sea.

Honolulu was treated to an unexpected bath yesterday by Jupiter Pluvius who turned on the heavenly faucets full force from about 1:30 until 5:30 p. m. During this time the streets were flooded and caused all kinds of trouble for the street railway system, while Nuuanu stream rose to the flood tide level but did not over run its banks at any point.

The rain storm came suddenly and waxed furious for nearly two hours before it showed any signs of abatement. There was at the outset a steady downpour of rain but this increased gradually until the rain fell in sheets, driving before a heavy wind from the northeast.

The Public Works Department at once spread a force of men about the city armed with brooms and rakes who cleared the entrances to the catch-basins so that the flood was carried off the upper streets as fast as the storm sewers could manage. All the storm sewers worked well, and the new Alapai system, although incomplete, assisted in carrying off considerable of the surplus. Beretania and Hotel streets were flooded to the curb at times.

Great quantities of debris was carried down Alapai to Beretania street, covering the tracks at the intersection which is always a bad one for cars during a storm. One of the cars which had just been boarded by the night crew at the car barn started across Beretania street and was suddenly derailed by a hummock which lay concealed beneath about half a foot of water. This accident put the car schedule out of joint for a long period. The car was drawn back to a switch. Another car also blew out on Liliha street and was brought in to the car barn in tow.

The rising of Nuuanu stream created a stampede among the Japanese fishing sampans which are moored in numbers near the wharves and where the stream empties into the harbor. The force of the stream caused the sampan moorings to break away and the boats began drifting about aimlessly and some started for the channel. The Japanese fishermen created no end of fun for spectators by their alarm over the possible loss of their boats. None was carried away.

INSULT TO AMERICANISM.

The treatment of Prince Cupid at the Theater in Cincinnati was an outrage, that will leave an indelible stain. His refusal of apologies and his departure from the city were just and dignified. There have been several instances of such gross treatment of Hawaiians of intelligence, education, wide travel, and fine deportment and manners, and every one of them was an insult to American citizenship and American civilization. In the case of Prince Cupid, a duly elected member of the House of Representatives, the affront extended to the Territory of Hawaii and to the Government of the United States.

If the color line could be legally or morally drawn in this Republic, any man fit to manage a theatre or any public utility or convenience could have discerned at a glance that Prince Cupid had no relation to the negro race. He and many others of the Hawaiian natives, such as M. P. Robinson or Prince David, are physically, morally and intellectually representative of a high class of American citizenship and not only are eligible to admission into the best society throughout the world, but have been the subjects of particular social consideration. It is revolting to every American worthy of the name that the possibility of the Cincinnati incident should exist.

But the applicable principle goes much deeper. Every American citizen, of whatever color, nativity, class or condition, who is decently attired, sober, and respectable in his conduct, possesses the same rights and is entitled to the same privileges as every other American citizen. There is no constitutional, legal or moral justification for the mistreatment of any man, whether a negro or of any other blood. Railways, theatres, steamships and other public facilities belong alike to all citizens, and discriminations, based solely on race or color, are illegal and barbaric. Independently of questions of strict right, dark-skinned men and women have held and were entitled to hold distinguished positions in the world, and especially in the United States. Toussaint L' Overture was a black liberator of men. Booker T. Washington, probably the greatest of his race, everywhere respected and honored, was a suitable guest at the table of President Roosevelt. Statesmen and jurists, whose faces were bronzed by tropical suns or by inheritance, have sat in our legislative councils and on the bench. A multitude of examples could be selected, which are common knowledge.

Men and women are authorized to select their own companions and friends. Their personal and social relations are exclusively within their own choice, and, for any mistakes in their conduct, they are individually responsible. But this has nothing to do with the question of equality among citizens. Before the California Club in San Francisco, not very long ago, a discussion arose as to the right of a club of colored women to be represented in a national council. A lady, of southern extraction and strongly imbued with southern ideas, who is now a resident of Honolulu, recognized the distinction above mentioned, espoused the cause of the colored women and converted a minority into a majority upon the simple proposition that, by emancipation, negroes became citizens and were protected by constitutional amendment, and it would be an absurdity to exclude women of that race from representation in a council that called itself national. This is the application of sound reasoning to existing facts.

In the instance of Prince Cupid and in all similar instances there is no room for argument. Gentlemen who have free access to the best social circles, and especially one who has been chosen a representative of a large constituency, should be guarded against the recurrence of such outrages not only by law but by unanimous public sentiment.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 14.—In response to a message of sympathy from President Plaza, President Marroquin of Colombia cables that a large army is marching to subdue the isthmus.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A negro shot and killed Andrew Green in front of his house because of an imaginary grievance.

ODESSA, Nov. 14.—Local newspapers say that Russia re-occupied Mukden as an unequivocal reply to the United States naval demonstration in Far-Eastern waters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Hawaiian eastbound mail has been destroyed in a train wreck at Tehama.

PRETORIA, Nov. 14.—A train was held up near Petersburg and \$50,000 stolen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Government is negotiating with Korea to open the port of Wi-ju.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

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CENSURE FOR MAUI'S HOME RULE AUDITOR

**Auditor Meyers Finds That Judge Kalua's Clerk
Has Been Negligent—Crook
Is Reinstated.**

MAUI, Nov. 14.—On yesterday morning, Auditor Meyers' report recently filed was considered in open court. It reads as follows:

Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of Court of Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I have examined the records and accounts of the Clerk of your Court, which the grand jury report to have found in an unsatisfactory state.

As the result of my investigation I found that the Cash Book had not been balanced since Dec. 31, 1902. I balanced the same and found that there should be, on hand Oct. 17, 1903, as per C. B. Page 134, \$2,026.48. Not entered in Cash Book, as should have been, Mch. 3, 1903, Leong On, \$1.10; Mch. 3, 1903, Young Sing, \$1.10; July 1, 1903, Kahunaok vs. Mekaula, \$3.00; June 25, 1903, Attorneys admitted to practice 4 (at \$5.00) \$20.00.

The above 4 items were duly entered in Fines and Costs Book during the said respective months and amounts remitted to the Treasurer, but not entered in the Cash Book as the system of book-keeping required.

These items have now been entered in Cash Book which shows a balance of \$2,051.68.

From the records at hand there appears to be yet due jurors and other creditors of the Court for expenses of Dec. 1902 term and also June, 1903, the sum of \$807.75, showing the amount of cash that should be on hand \$2,859.43, consisting of: 1—Deposit in Bank of Bishop & Co. to the credit of L. R. Crook, Clerk Second Circuit Court, \$24.89; 2—Deposit in First Nat. Bank, Wailuku, less \$1000 it being the balance of a credit of \$2,000 to be used for payment of expenses of October term of Court, \$1,779.18. This amount also stands to the credit of L. R. Crook, Clerk Second Circuit Court, 3—Deposit to the credit of Clerk, Second Circuit Court, being amount of cash given me by L. R. Crook, \$792.20; cash items as follows: 4—Jurors paid by L. R. Crook for October term of Court \$31.20; 5—Paid by L. R. Crook, Maui News, acct. Oct. term of Court, \$12.00. Total accounted for, \$2,859.47.

I checked the Fines and Costs Book from Oct., 1902, to September, 1903, both months inclusive and found the same to agree with the respective amount deposited in the Treasury. No entry in the Book for October has yet been made.

I checked all the postings from Cash Book to Docket Books and Fines and Costs Book from Nov. 1, 1902 (the date when a representative of the Audit Office was here) to Oct. 1, 1903.

The Docket Books were carefully examined. They contain about 150 accounts with various sums on deposit, made a list of same which aggregated \$2,219.88. In addition there are 14 accounts which have overdrawn amount on deposit, aggregating \$59.65 thus showing a balance of \$2,160.23. March 25, 1903, Cash Book 120 a deposit J. H. vs. Chock Wai et al., was not entered in this book, \$1.10. Total \$2,161.32.

The following items were paid but not entered in this book, Sept. 2, 1903, C. B. 123 stamps appeal bond Ferreira vs. Ferreira, \$1.00; Sept. 15, 1903, C. B. 123, Henry Smith vs. Ferreira vs. Ferreira, \$5.75; June 5 to 26, 1903, inclusive 17 items in Fines and Costs Book, page 63, not posted in this book, \$111.00; July 3, 1903, Mrs. T. L. Hay-selden, Fines and Costs Book, page 64, not posted in this book, \$10.00. Total \$127.75.

Representing the balance on acct. of deposits in Docket Books, No. 1 and 2 to be \$2,033.58. Compared account

of cases that were sent up from lower Court on appeal and found two omissions. March 19, 1903, Long On, \$1.10; March 19, 1903, Young Sing, \$1.10. Total \$2.20, not having been entered in Cash Book.

There are a number of accts. in Docket Book, the costs in which should be entered in Fines and Costs Book and remitted to the Treasurer.

I am not surprised at the grand jury expressing their views as to the condition in which they found the accounts. I also found them in an eminently unsatisfactory state. While there is not the slightest suspicion of criminality in the matter, there are numerous instances of pure negligence which deserve a considerable degree of censure. In the matter of pay of jurors and other creditors of the Court for Dec., 1902, and June, 1903, there was no appropriation from which the former dated claims could be drawn until after June 22, 1903. A warrant was drawn during July in payment thereof but was made payable Sept. 18, 1903. And for June claims, two warrants were drawn both date July 25, 1903, and made payable also on Sept. 18, 1903.

There not being a sufficient balance in the then existing appropriation to settle these June claims I called Mr. Crook's attention to the matter, who fortunately was in Honolulu at that time. It was owing to his exertion that an item to cover the amount needed was placed in a bill which passed on the last day of the session of the Legislature and was approved by the Governor, July 11, 1903.

Two of these warrants were registered for Bishop & Co. Sept. 18, 1903, and one for Bank of Hawaii Sept. 21, 1903. They bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent and have not yet been paid.

Mr. Crook managed to obtain the cash for these warrants without being subjected to a discount and the money is now available to pay the balance of all of those claims.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
HENRY C. MEYERS,
Deputy Auditor.

Upon consideration of the report, the Court made the following order:

In the above entitled matter, the accounts and records of L. R. Crook, Clerk of this Court, having been examined and there being no cause for not reinstating him, therefore,

It is hereby Ordered, that Mr. L. R. Crook's suspension from office be set aside, and that he be reinstated in office from this date; and he is hereby ordered to post his account books up to the 30th of September, 1903, and to make entries of all records not yet recorded, and to do all matters and things pertaining to his office necessary to be done.

To enable the said Clerk, L. R. Crook to complete his work in accordance with the above order, the Deputy Clerk is hereby ordered to make record of all matters and things pertaining to the business of this Court in records provided by the Judiciary Department for the purpose, and that they be kept separate and apart from the records of the said Clerk, and to include all business transactions since the 1st of October, 1903.—Maui News.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

"I wish the United States would declare war on Germany tomorrow." "Whew! Your patriotism must be boiling. What have you got against Germany?" "Oh, nothing. War with any other great power would do as well." "But why do you want war?" "A lot of men I owe would probably enlist, and some of them might be killed."

TERRITORY WILL LOSE ON TAXES

**Income Exemption
Already in
Force.**

After today the majority of the people of the Territory of Hawaii will be exempt from the payment of income taxes. That is to say, the most of those who have paid their taxes for the year will be relieved from further income tax dues, unless they should be so unfortunate as to be in receipt of an income in excess of \$1800 per year.

Some of the members of the last legislature attempted to kill the income tax law entirely at the last session, but the repeal measure was defeated. Instead an amendment was made to the county act increasing the amount of exemption to \$1800, which probably exempts almost the entire tax paying community.

There are a good many men in the Territory who receive incomes in excess of the new exemption but they probably do not form ten per cent of the total now liable to taxation. The loss in the amount of revenue from the increased exemption is of course impossible of estimation, although it will be a material reduction. The exemption will practically wipe out all the small salaried men, and the burden of the tax will fall upon the corporations almost exclusively. There is for instance a loss to the government of sixteen dollars upon each taxpayer who enjoys an income of \$1800 and over, although the difference will not be so great on the smaller taxpayers. The revenue derived from the income tax is somewhat in excess of a quarter of a million dollars annually and this will be cut down probably one-third and perhaps one-half.

The most of the income tax is paid in Honolulu, the law requiring plantations to make their returns in this city. Naturally the heaviest loss will fall upon this county, although the plantations are little affected by the increased exemption.

A new return for six months will have to be made by taxpayers after the first of the year. The income tax now being paid is for the year ending July 1st, 1903, and new returns will be required for the last six months of the present year. Although the county act does not go into effect until January 1st, 1904, the increased exemption will be in force from July 1st, 1903. This is in accordance with a ruling by the Territorial Auditor. Assessor Pratt took the view that the six months' return should include only the old \$1000 exemption or \$500 for six months, but Mr. Fisher holds that the exemption for the six months should be under the county act making \$900 for the half year. The blanks with this exemption have already been prepared by the auditor as required by law. Today is the last day in which taxes may be paid without incurring the ten per cent penalty. The tax of 10 per cent will be kept open later than usual to accommodate those who are anxious to pay and escape the added burden.

The receipts for the past week in the tax office are reported to be heavier than a year ago for the same period. Collector Pratt has not footed up the totals, but estimates that the amount paid will be in excess of the collections in November of last year.

Fono ulans Were Scarce.

Bert Peterson was recently in the City of Mexico where he had gone for the purpose of seeing a bullfight. The exhibition failed to interest him, and he expressed his dislike of the Spanish national sport by packing up and speeding by train to New York. When last heard of he was in St. Louis, looking over the site of the World's Fair. In a letter to a friend "Bert" said that a curious feature of his present tour of the big mainland cities is that he did not meet a Honolulu in any of them.

SCHOONER THAYER RUNS ASHORE

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—The schooner C. A. Thayer, Captain Munson, bound from Honolulu to Gray's Harbor, in ballast, went ashore on Saturday night on the outside beach at Gray's Harbor, losing both anchors, rudder and rudder post. The schooner is lying on a sandy beach, in a position that will permit of her being floated. She is reported as leaking, but is thought to be not seriously damaged. The schooner is of 250 tons burden, 156 feet long, and 36 feet beam. She was built in Washington in 1896. Her managing owner is the E. K. Wood Lumber Company of San Francisco.

A SORE THROAT may be quickly cured by applying a fannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A lame back, a pain in the side or chest, should be treated in a similar manner. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Herman Schaefer has returned from an extended visit on the mainland.

THREE OPINIONS REACH THE SAME CONCLUSION

Henry Smith is declared, in a three-barreled decision of the Supreme Court, not to be an abutter on a certain strip of land that was abandoned as part of Fort street, and therefore not entitled to compel the Government, under the statute for such a case provided, to give him the first offer of the land before selling it to another.

All three Justices have their individual opinions recorded, but agree on the deciding issues. Henry Smith brought a bill in equity seeking the cancellation of a deed executed by Governor S. B. Dole conveying to Mary A. S. Rose a triangular piece of land which contained an area of 1930 square feet. The Circuit Judge found for the complainant and decreed the cancelling of the deed. Mrs. Rose and Governor Dole appealed. The case was submitted April 22 last and decided November 16.

E. C. Peters appeared for complainant; J. W. Cathcart for the Governor, and Kinney, McClanahan & Bigelow for Mrs. Rose. Justice Galbraith writes the leading opinion, which concludes thus:

"The bill should have been dismissed for want of equity. The decree appealed from is reversed and the cause remanded to the Circuit Judge with direction to dismiss the bill and for such other further proceedings as may be proper."

THE STATUTE.

Section 354, Civil Laws, upon which the complainant based his claim, reads as follows:

"All lands and real property taken for highways or improvements under this Act shall belong to the Hawaiian Government absolutely and in fee simple, and in case a highway or improvement shall at any time be vacated, closed, abandoned and discontinued, the land of such highway or improvements shall be used for the purposes of the Government; provided that in case the same shall be in any way disposed of by the Government, it shall be first offered to the abutters in compromise, for a reasonable length of time and at a reasonable price, and if they do not take the same then it may be sold at public auction."

Following are some of the reasons given by the Justices for the conclusions in which they concur:

BY JUSTICE GALBRAITH.

Under the issues presented there is but one difficulty in deciding this case, namely, to determine the proper construction to be placed on that part of the section providing that in case the land embraced in the abandoned highway shall be sold by the Territory "it shall be first offered to the abutters in compromise, for a reasonable price," etc. If the phrase "in compromise" were eliminated the difficulty would vanish and the meaning would be plain.

The construction adopted by the Circuit Judge treats the phrase "in compromise" as meaningless and the section as meaning exactly what it would if those words had been omitted. We cannot approve of this construction since we are bound to assume that the legislature had some purpose in inserting the words. The position of the phrase in the sentence seems to warrant the inference that it was used to express the purposes of making the offer and to limit the abutters who were given the right to demand that the offer be made. All abutters on an abandoned or vacated street were not given the right by this statute to demand that the land be offered first to them at a reasonable price before being sold, it was only such abutters as might be injured by the vacation of the highway and thus have a claim for damages against the Territory and whose claim for such damages might be settled or compromised by such offer and a sale in pursuance thereof. To the abutter who was not damaged it would be impossible to make an offer "in compromise." He would have nothing to compromise with the territory for the reason that he is not injured by its acts.

This interpretation does not mean that the land shall be offered to the injured abutter at a reasonable price in exchange or settlement of a claim for damages that he may have on account of the vacation of a street or that the amount of such claim for damages shall be estimated by the Superintendent of Public Works and credited on the price of the land. This of course would be within one meaning of the word "compromise" but the word in this statute is undoubtedly used in another sense, namely, as "an agreement or compact adopted as a means of superseding an undetermined controversy." Cent. Dict.

Of two abutting owners on an abandoned highway, one has the same free and convenient access to his premises after as before the vacation while the access of the other to his premises is entirely cut off. No offer in compromise could be made to the first for the reason that he has sustained no injury and has nothing to compromise with the Territory but between the latter and the Territory there exists "an undetermined controversy" on account of his property taken and his right destroyed by the abandonment of the street. The latter is the abutter to whom the land must be offered before sale and the former although an abutter is not within the terms of the statute and has no right under it.

The abutter whose access to the highway is cut off by the vacation of the street if the abandoned land goes to a stranger will be injured if not permitted to buy the abandoned portion while if the offer is made to him at a reasonable price for a reasonable time and he purchases he would not be injured.

The evidence shows that the respondent, Rose, was an abutter on the abandoned street; that the land conveyed was between her premises and the highway; Fort street, and that her only outlet to the highway was over this land; that the complainant was an abutter to a small part of the land but that none of it lay between his premises and Fort street and that his access to Fort street was as free and con-

venient after as before the abandonment; that while it would doubtless have been to Smith's advantage to own the abandoned street in order to enable him to exchange it with Mrs. Rose for another tract of her land which he desired still he was not deprived of any property right by the abandonment of the street or denied any right given him by law by the failure of the Superintendent of Public Works to offer him the land "in compromise."

By the offer in compromise to Mrs. Rose and her acceptance she obtained an outlet to the highway and her claim for damages that would have accrued had the land been sold to complainant or any other person was "superseded."

BY CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR.

I concur in the foregoing conclusion, but express no opinion as to the significance of the words "in compromise" in the statute, except that the construction of those words contended for by the plaintiff, to the effect that they require the entire land (e. g., a long street that is closed) to be offered as a whole to all the abutters to be divided among themselves in compromise with each other, clearly cannot be sustained. That construction would violate both the language and the spirit of the section and be unreasonable and impracticable. The words "in compromise" in this section are to say the least used somewhat loosely and their meaning is very obscure.

The Chief Justice reasons that the law requires the land to be offered to all the abutters where there are several, as it would be unfair to offer the whole to one of them, adding:

The only alternative would be to divide the land and offer each part to the abutter on that part. That would be the fair way and evidently the way called for by the spirit of the statute. In most cases there would be no difficulty in doing this with fairness. But, as in this instance, the circumstances might be such as to render it difficult to say just who are the abutters and to what extent. It is clear that Mrs. Rose was at least the principal abutter on the land in question. Nearly if not quite all of it is in front of her lot, while only a short stretch of a side of Mr. Smith's lot borders on it and that not immediately, for a narrow strip along his lot was withheld from Mrs. Rose, perhaps accidentally, and afterwards offered to Mr. Smith. A continuation of this tract in what is known as "Old Lane," which ran between two pieces of Mr. Smith's land, has all been conveyed to him, and that, too, though Mrs. Rose's lot for a short distance on one side, bordered on that in much the same way that Mr. Smith's borders on this. The whole transaction cannot be set aside merely because the Superintendent of Public Works may not have divided the land exactly as the court would. Some room must be left for the exercise of discretion in the execution of the details. No better mode of division than that made has been suggested to the court, and it is not clear that there is any better or fairer.

BY JUSTICE PERRY.

In my opinion the offer contemplated in Section 354 is to be made to all of the abutters, whoever the class so designated may include, that is to say, to each of the abutters the portion on which his land abuts. The words "in compromise" do not, as I think, limit the class of abutters to whom the offer is to be made, but are to be read and understood as though inserted immediately after the word offered, i. e., they were intended to show the nature or the object of the offer and not to describe the permitted purchasers at private sale.

Justice Perry holds the words "at a reasonable price" to have their ordinary meaning of "a fair valuation," and then gives this view of what "compromise" means:

If it be asked why the words "in compromise" were inserted, I suggest that the most plausible theory is that what the legislature had in mind was a satisfaction of claims, founded on justice if not on law, that abutters might make to the effect that such abutters should be given the first opportunity to acquire the abandoned strip.

Arguing, similarly to his colleagues, for the superior right of Mrs. Rose under the statute, Justice Perry thus concludes:

If, on the other hand, the strip, as seems to be shown by some of the evidence, was a part originally, not of Fort street, but of what was known as Old Lane which continued northerly across the land of the complainant, then even more clearly was Mrs. Rose the only abutter upon this strip. She should be offered the portion running across her land or upon which her land fronts and likewise the complainant should be offered the portion running across his land. The latter portion has been conveyed or offered to the complainant; he alone is an abutter as to that.

Estee Resolutions

A memorial service is being arranged in the United States court for the late Judge Estee. Immediately after Judge Dole is sworn in and opens court a committee of members of the bar will be appointed by him to draft suitable resolutions and an adjournment will then be taken. When the committee is ready to report formal memorial exercises will be held in the Federal Court room.

Miss Askew—"So your marriage is put off?" Miss Crummy—"Yes, papa is not at all satisfied with his position; mama doesn't like his family connections; auntie thinks he is too careless in his dress, and I think—" Miss Askew—"Yes, what do you think?" Miss Crummy—"I think I ought to wait till he asks me."—Town and Country.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS Maui Home Rulers To Clean Out Offices.

MAUI, Nov. 14.—Political matters on Maui have been most quiescent during the past week, the lull after the storm. Several of the newly-elected county officials have already obtained bonds from Honolulu trust companies. Report has it that others are in Honolulu seeking sureties. Republicans are asking whether it is possible that all the successful candidates can obtain bonds from the same source.

The Home Rulers will hold a caucus just prior to the inauguration of county government and decide as to what minor appointments will be made. Rumor states that either E. M. Hanuana or Kana will be deputy sheriff of Hana after Jan. 4th, 1904; that either Sam, Kalaipa, Tom Pa or Adam Forsythe will be sheriff for Makawao; that Rev. Mr. Kekipi, of the Pauwela Christian Science church, will be the assessor for Makawao; and that either Geo. Kalekiki or L. M. Vettesen will seek collect taxes for Lahaina and Lanai.

The more conservative among the Home Rulers are advising against too many changes in the minor positions and recommending where change is made the appointment of competent men.

There is report of the circulation of petitions among Home Rulers to retain the present Republican deputy sheriffs of Lahaina, Wailuku and Makawao. It is also stated that the Home Rulers are thinking of cutting down the police force in Wailuku—of doing away with the captain, one lieutenant and several policemen. They say that with a county attorney to do the prosecuting, the deputy sheriff can work up his cases with less assistance than formerly.

Next week the Home Rule party of Pauwela will give a grand luan in celebration of their recent victory and they have invited all the newly-elected officials to attend.

HELPING GUAVA INDUSTRY.

P. E. Lamar of Wailuku is interested in promoting the guava jelly industry. He has been making efforts recently to secure guava lands in the Makawao region. There are miles of land upon which guava bushes are growing with throughout Makawao, Kaupakapa, Ulumalu, Keane, Nahuku, even to Hana village. This land is also suitable for the raising of pineapples and most of it is fit for banana culture, in fact is the Koolau country banana trees are growing everywhere in the forest most luxuriantly. East Maui surely has a prosperous outlook for the future as regards guavas, pineapples and bananas, providing of course proper means are used in promoting the enterprise or enterprises.

CULTIVATION OF COCOANUTS.

Too little attention is paid in Hawaii to the cultivation of the cocoanut. Excepting as food there is little effort to make use of the by-products of the cocoanut, which in other countries have been developed into a most profitable industry.

A recent bulletin prepared by the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture gives some facts in connection with the cultivation of the cocoanut, a study of which might be of benefit to the Territory. The following extracts are taken from the bulletin:

The cocoanut furnishes two distinct commercial products—the dried meat of the nut, or copra, and the outer fibrous husk.

Until very recently the demand for the "meat" of the cocoanut or its products was limited to the uses of soap boilers and confectioners, but within the past decade chemical science has produced from the cocoanut a series of food products whose manufacture has revolutionized industry and placed the business of the manufacturers and of the producer upon a plane of prosperity never before enjoyed.

There has also been a great advance in the processes by which the new derivatives are manufactured. The United States took the initiative in 1895. In 1897 the Germans established factories in Mannheim, but it remained for the French to bring the industry to its present perfection.

The conversion of cocoanut oil into dietetic compounds was undertaken in Marseille in 1900 by Messrs. Rocca, Tassy and de Roux, who in that year turned out an average of twenty-five tons per month. In 1902, their average monthly output exceeded 6,000 tons and, in addition to this, four or five other large factories were working to meet the world's demand for "vegetaline," "cocoaline" or other products with suggestive names, belonging to this infant industry.

These articles are sold at gross price of 18 to 20 cents per kilo to Holland and Danish merchants, who, at the added cost of a cent or two, rework them in this branded "dairy butter" and, as such, ship them to all parts of the world. It was necessary to disguise the earlier products by subjecting them to trituration with milk or cream; but so perfect is the present emulsion that the plain and unadulterated fats now find as ready a market as butter.

There is no other horticultural tropical product which may be grown in the Philippines where crop assurance may be so nearly guaranteed, or natural conditions so nearly controlled by the planter.

In view of the ever-expanding demand for cocoanut products the industry promises for many years to be one of the most profitable and desirable enterprises which commands the attention of the Filipino planter.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

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Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
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CHAS. BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

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Kodaks**Films and Paper**

Just Received Ex "Siberia"

Developing and Printing GuaranteedHOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
FORT STREET.**The Transport Schedule.**

The transport Logan will sail on December 1st for Manila, in place of the Thomas. An unusually large passenger booking for the 1st is the cause of the changing of the steamers.—Chronicle.

His Vocation.

Hiram—That oldest boy of Zeke's is through school, and now Zeke is going to heve him learn farmin'.

David—Guess not. The boy told me he was goin' to be a druggist.

Hiram—Well, he ain't. Zeke said this mornin' he was goin' to heve him take a course in farmery.

BECHTEL ON KAUAI**Looking Into Condition of Immigrants on Islands.**

F. M. Bechtel, inspector in charge of the Immigration service in Hawaii, returned yesterday from Kauai where he went on a search for immigrants liable to deportation as paupers or criminals. The recently amended immigration law provides for the deportation of immigrants who have become criminals or are a menace to public health.

Mr. Bechtel is to make a tour of all the islands and will leave on Tuesday for Hawaii. After completing a tour of investigation on that island, he will visit Maui and later Molokai. The work on Oahu has already been completed. When he has concluded his investigation, Mr. Bechtel will send a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor and the order of deportation, if there is any, will come from Washington.

"I visited all the penal institutions and hospitals on Kauai," said Mr. Bechtel yesterday. "Practically the only jail on Kauai is the one at Lihue and there are not many prisoners there. In Waimea jail there are no prisoners—all of them are sent to Lihue for safekeeping. I visited the hospitals at Lihue, Eleale and Koloa. The hospitals are all in fine shape, neatly kept and well situated. The hospital at Eleale particularly is beautifully located."

"I did not find many immigrants who can be deported. Most of the cases in fact are beyond the reach of the law. I simply send my report on to Washington, and if there is any deporting to be done, the order comes from Washington."

"I intend to inspect all the jails and hospitals in the Territory and will go to Hawaii Tuesday. Then I will visit Maui and Molokai. My work on Oahu in connection with the enforcement of this part of the law has been practically completed."

COULDN'T VOTE AS THEY WANTED

The subservience of the Home Rule vote on Maui to the dictates of its leaders is a pitiable commentary on the ability of the mass of Hawaiians to properly exercise the elective franchise. Many even of the more ignorant ones in Waikuku would gladly have voted for some of the Republican candidates, knowing them to be the better men, but they had been told by their leaders that if they scratched even one of the Home Rule candidates, they would thereby invalidate their whole ticket and cause it to be thrown out. Believing this, they felt simply coerced to vote the straight Home Rule ticket. While it is the inalienable right of every American citizen to vote as he pleases, still where men can be voted like machines, as was done by the Home Rulers on Maui, it goes without saying that deplorable results will necessarily follow. Until the Hawaiians are sufficiently educated to learn how to vote their honest convictions, elections will be a farce, and constant trouble will be with us.—Maui News.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS**Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.**

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing."

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

PRESIDENT AND HAWAII'S APPOINTMENTS

(Continued on Page 3.)

wood, who had been telephoning far and wide, trying to locate Mr. Carter, in the supposition that he was still in this country. He had heard from Rochester that Mr. Carter was due to arrive in Honolulu, October 29. That information, which he gave the President, led to the cablegram from Mr. Haywood for Mr. Carter to come to Washington by the first steamer as the President wished to see him.

Late Friday night, or rather in the wee small hours of Saturday morning, the time when most cablegrams from Honolulu arrive in Washington for Mr. Haywood, he was awakened at his residence by the messenger boy who brought affirmative replies from both Gov. Dole and Secretary Carter as to their attitude towards the prospective appointments.

Saturday morning Mr. Roosevelt was at the White House again, where he presented to Mr. Roosevelt the replies. The President at once directed Mr. Loeb to announce to the press that he had made the two nominations. The first news of the changes was announced in the Saturday afternoon papers. Mr. Haywood was widely congratulated for his presentation of the matter at the White House offices. There was general approval among those in town familiar with Hawaiian affairs, at the high character of the appointments and the promptness with which they were made.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAII AMONG PRODUCERS OF COAST PIGSKIN CHASERS

The following account in a California paper of where football men grow, will be of interest to Honoluluans, as the Hawaiian Islands are mentioned as having been among the producers of pigskin chasers:

Since intercollegiate football started, twelve years ago, the University of California has had seventy-five different varsity men in the big games and Stanford has had seventy-eight. Of California's seventy-six varsity men, seventy-two came from California towns, one from Colorado, one from Texas, and one from Washington. Of Stanford's seventy-eight varsity men fifty-one came from California towns, six from Oregon, four from Colorado, four from Illinois, two from Washington, two from Missouri, one from Iowa, one from Kansas, one from Mississippi one from Texas, one from Utah, one from West Virginia, one from the Hawaiian Islands and one from British Columbia.

San Francisco has produced nineteen varsity men, fourteen for California and five for Stanford. Oakland has produced twelve, ten for California and two for Stanford. Santa Barbara has produced seven varsity men, six for California and one for Stanford. Los Angeles has produced seven varsity men, three for California and four for Stanford. Denver, Col., has produced five varsity men, one for California and four for Stanford. Berkeley has produced four varsity men, all for California. Palo Alto has produced three varsity men, all for Stanford. Pasadena has produced three varsity men, two for California and one for Stanford. Salinas has produced three varsity men, all for California. Stockton has produced three varsity men, all for Stanford. Riverside has produced three varsity men, all for Stanford. Alameda, College Park, Decoto, Martinez, Placenta, Pleasanton, Redlands, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Tulare, Aurora, Ill., and The Dalles, Or., have each produced two varsity men.

From this record it appears that in proportion to its size Santa Barbara is the greatest producer of varsity football players of any town in California.

FROM WHERE RECRUITS COME.

Where the big varsities have recruited their men is shown in a list of California towns. It shows that 60 per cent. of the crack players that have figured in the big annual matches have come from the country districts, and it shows which particular districts have been favoring California or Stanford. The compilation also shows that each university has been using an average of six new players each year, which means that any football aspirant has about twenty-five chances of making the team during his four years at college. Arthur Rice of Honolulu is mentioned as a member of the Stanford team.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded November 5, 1903.

C Din Sing by Atty and Mitge to Oahu Railway & Land Co.; D; lot 2 blk 15, Pearl City, Ewa; Oahu; \$150. Dated Oct 27, 1903. B 250, p 412.

T J McLaughlin by Atty and Mitge to Oahu Railway & Land Co.; D; lots 4 and 5, blk 15, Pearl City, Ewa; Oahu; \$300. Dated Oct 27, 1903. B 250, p 414.

Chung See by Atty and Mitge to Oahu Railway & Land Co.; D; lot 6 blk 8 and lot 3 blk 13, Pearl City, Ewa; Oahu; \$300. Dated Oct 28, 1903. B 253, p 167.

J Hapai and wf to H P Baldwin; D; int in 1 share in hui land Peahi, Hamakua, Maui; \$150. Dated Oct 22, 1903. B 254, p 70.

M K Hapai and hsb to H P Baldwin; D; int in 1 share in hui land Peahi, Hamakua, Maui; \$150. Dated Oct 22, 1903. B 254, p 71.

Recorded November 6, 1903.
Loke and hsb to Julia Kalakalea; D; Gr 1449, Kokio, Kaupo, Maui; \$40. Dated Nov 5, 1903. B 253, p 160.

M L Nakapuni by Gdn et al to Panahau Sugar Plant Co; D; R P 7329 kul 3302, Mahakuloa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1000. Dated Aug 4, 1903. B 253, p 161.

Recorded November 7, 1903.
H M Dow and wf to Wm Henry; D; lot 9 blk 16, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu; Oahu; \$585. Dated Nov 5, 1903. B 254, p 72.

Recorded November 9, 1903.
C B Wells and wf to C Brewer & Co, Ltd; D; 3/4 int in por R P 4531, lot 780, Waihee, Maui; \$1. Dated Oct 31, 1903. B 254, p 74.

Wm C Grote to E Henrietta Mitchell; D; lot 9, Grote Tract, Paunui, Honolulu; Oahu; \$560. Dated Oct 26, 1903. B 254, p 75.

D Nuanuu (k) to S M Damon; D; por kul 7715, Moanalua, Honolulu; Oahu; \$500. Dated Nov 7, 1903. B 254, p 76.

Kanaka Stillman (widow) to Mrs A Zabian; D; por kul 2166, Ap 2, near School St, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1. Dated Nov 6, 1903. B 254, p 77.

K Stillman (widow) to A Smythe; D; por kul 2166, Ap 2 near School St, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1. Dated Nov 6, 1903. B 254, p 79.

K Stillman (widow) to Katie Still-

man; D; por kul 2166, Ap 2 near School St, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1. Dated Nov 6, 1903. B 254, p 80.

K Stillman (widow) to Mrs R McInerney; D; por kul 2166, Ap 2 near School St, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1. Dated Nov 6, 1903. B 254, p 81.

G T Kelley to S Savidge Tr; D; lot 6 blk A, Kapilani Park Addition, Honolulu; Oahu; \$50. Dated Oct 29, 1903. B 254, p 82.

K Kauli (k) to Kukui Plant Co Ltd; D; int in por Gr 3073, Kanehe, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$460. Dated July 30, 1903. B 254, p 83.

Recorded November 10, 1903.
Mauhi and hsb to Kahina (w); D; int in Ap 2 of kul 7073, Kailua, N Kona, Hawaii; \$20. Dated Oct 21, 1903. B 250, p 417.

W H Holokahiki to Mary E Foster; D; Aps 3 and 4 of R P 2058, kul 5706, Kahana, Koolaula, Oahu; \$100. Dated Nov 9, 1903. B 250, p 418.

A Mouritz and wf to Hattie B Banister; D; pe land and bldgs, Manulehu, Molokai; \$2500. Dated May 11, 1903. B 250, p 418.

Gear, Lansing & Co by Trs to Maria J Gomez; D; lot 27 and por lot 26 blk A, Baseball Tract, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1650. Dated Jan 22, 1903. B 250, p 420.

His First Call on Susan.

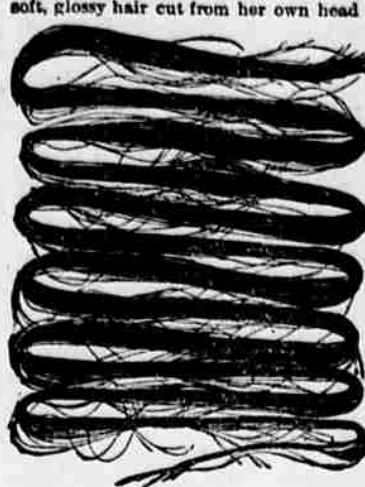
When you go to see a gal you hev never met, you don't expect to git acquainted real well first time—let us show you our ornamental awnings and curtains which protect furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs from the sun and glare and you will wonder you never knew their worth before, Pearson and Potter company.

A careless gossip: Miss Kidder—"They've only been married six months, but whenever her husband goes away on a business trip she's delighted, and prepares to have a good time." Miss Meanley—"Ah! Do you know I suspected something like that. I always said—" Miss Kidder—"Yes. You see, he takes her with him."—Philadelphia Press.

He—"So the engagement is broken off?" She—"Yes. He told her he thought she should stop reading novels and read something more substantial; something that would improve her." He—"Well?" She—"Well, the idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way!"—Philadelphia Press.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newberry & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold through the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. Soc. African Depot: LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town. "A. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props. CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport Limited, London.

ITALIAN WARSHIP ELBE HERE**Comes From Mexico En Route to Yokohama.**

In a driving rain the Italian protected warship Elbe arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Acapulco, Mexico, whence the vessel sailed on October 30. The trim looking vessel, looking much like an American warship, was brought into port in a neat manner and anchored in the stream opposite the Inter-Island wharf. A salute was fired as King Emmanuel's ship came down the channel, and a crowd collected on the wharves to watch the vessel maneuver.

The Elbe will remain in Honolulu a week and will take on a supply of coal before proceeding to Yokohama where she will join the Asiatic division of the Italian Navy. The Elbe is returning to the scene of her former triumphs, for the vessel took an important part in the campaign of 1900 against the Boxers, and sent detachments of marines and sailors to the relief of Peking.

For three months this year up to October the Elbe lay at Callao, and taking call there last month proceeded to Acapulco under orders to report on the Asiatic station. On the day that the vessel reached Acapulco the United States cruiser Boston entered, en route to Panama. The officers of the Boston told the Italian officers that they did not know where they were to proceed after leaving Acapulco, but the Italian officers felt then that they were en route to Panama. Two days after leaving Acapulco for Honolulu the Elbe fell in with the Pacific squadron of Admiral Glass under steam for Panama. Upon arrival here yesterday the Elbe's officers were on the qui vive for news of Panama, and were quite surprised to learn that Panama's government had been recognized by the United States and Germany. When told of the rumor of a Colombian army marching on Panama, the officers smiled and remarked that it was probably a visionary army.

Frank McIntyre of the firm of Schaefer & Co., went aboard the Elbe upon arrival, carrying a message of greeting from Mr. F. A. Schaefer, the Italian Consul, and later Mr. McIntyre gladdened the hearts of the entire crew by sending several sacks of mail

on board, the first mail they had received in nearly two months.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the warship are:

Capitano di Vascello—Cav. Raffaele Borea Ricci, Capitano Corvetta—Cav. Borea Ricci, Capitano di Corvetta—Cav. cello, Ernesto Burzagli, Tenente di Vascello, Giuseppe Monroy, Tenente di Vascello, Giuseppe Arrigo, Tenente di Vascello, Francesco Bertoni, Tenente di Vascello, Walter Hirsch, Guardiamarina (midshipman), Goffredo di Palma, Guardiamarina, Roberto de Bellegarde, Guardiamarina, Vittorio Maitese, Guardiamarina, Eduardo Selin, Capo Macchinista di 1—Cavino Jr. Angelle, Capo Macchinista di 2—Ettore Milotti, Capo Macchinista di 3—Danfe Seodes, Capo Macchinista di 4—Alfredo Bellisario, Medico di 1 classe—Cav. Duranti Valentini, Commissario di 1 cl.—Giacomo Bonerandi.

The warship, which was built in 1892, carries 247 men in the crew. She is a vessel of 2370 tons, and is rated at 12 knots, carrying 500 tons of coal. She belongs to the class of protected cruisers, with a one inch armored deck. The armor below the water-line is sheathed with copper. Her armament consists of two 6-inch, eight 4.7, eight 6-pounder, six 1-pounder guns and two torpedo tubes. There are two sets of horizontal triple expansion engines aboard.

One of the officers was here a little over four years ago on the Italian warship Etna, at the time when the late Robert Wilcox gave a luan in honor of the warship's officers. Those aboard the Elbe were interested in the news concerning the death of Wilcox.

TOOK PART IN BOXER TROUBLE. When the Boxer troubles broke out in China in 1900 the Elbe was hurried to Taku. She landed two parties of seamen, which participated in the historic march of the allies to Peking. One party defended the Italian Legation property and the other a Cathedral. At Tien Tsin in a fierce engagement Sub-Lieutenant Carlotto was mortally wounded and fifteen of the seamen were killed.

The Italian colony of Shanghai subscribed to a fund and presented a handsome bronze tablet to the Elbe, telling of the events in which the Elbe's sailors had taken part, including the death of Lieutenant Carlotto, which occupies a conspicuous place on the side of the chart house on the upper deck.

Unabashed:irate Parent—"I want you to get out of here and never darken my door again. If I had a sick cat, I wouldn't send for you!" Imperious Physician—"Of course not. You'd send for my brother, the veterinarian, who lives over on the street next to the one I live on. Here's one of his cards."—Baltimore American.

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT.—The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Children like to take it and it has no injurious effect. It always cures. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



HAWAII A LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT

When the lighthouse system of the Hawaiian Islands is taken over by the United States on January 1, 1904, Hawaii may become a separate lighthouse district with a naval officer assigned to duty here as lighthouse inspector.

The lighthouses will be under the control of the Department of Commerce and Labor of which Secretary Cortelyou is the head. Captain Rodman of the Naval Station supplied Governor Dole with complete data regarding all the lighthouses on the islands, which was then turned over to the proper authorities at Washington. The Navy Department is given actual supervision of lighthouses and to that end there is a lighthouse board which sits at Washington, and is governed by a Rear-Admiral. The mainland is divided into lighthouse districts, each supervised by an inspector, who is a naval officer.

It is not known yet whether Hawaii will be named as a separate lighthouse district or attached to California, in which case the officer stationed here would be an assistant inspector. Captain Rodman will be the probable choice for inspector of Hawaii, in which case a lighthouse tender may be provided for his use. It is understood that Captain Rodman has been endorsed for the position.

CAPTAIN CATLIN WILL COMMAND

The single company of marines ordered to duty at the Honolulu Naval Station, which will probably arrive in the near future, will be under the command of Captain A. W. Catlin of the Marine Corps. The Army and Navy Journal states that the detachment will be the permanent detail here.

SOLIDE'S MASTER WAS INJURED

After a passage of 195 days from Leith the German bark Solide arrived in port yesterday morning, during which time the vessel had a rough experience in rounding the Horn, which the captain does not care to repeat.

The Solide after leaving Leith had a fair passage of sixty-one days to the equator. Thence to the Horn bad weather began to be encountered, and eventually the bark ran into hurricanes. She rode through gales the like of which Captain Braden says he has never before experienced. Forty-six days were consumed in sailing from the fifth degree in the Atlantic to the fifth degree in the Pacific. During this time the thermometer fell to eight degrees Reaumur below zero, and snow, hail and sleet accompanied the fall of the mercury, covering the spars, rigging and deck with ice. The first officer fell ill and a frost-bitten hand was added to his unfortunate condition, and then a heavy sea struck Captain Braden which wrenched his right arm badly and dislocated the shoulder. Six men were required to work it back into place. A second time he was struck, and in attempting to save himself, threw out his injured arm and again wrenched it.

The water supply ran short and the bark put into Iquique for a supply. After leaving Iquique the voyage was uneventful. The bark brought about 1200 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co., and is docked at the Railroad wharf.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner H. C. Wright sailed from San Francisco for Mahukona on November 9.

On November 10 at S. F. the French bark Paris was quoted at 15 per cent on the reinsurance market.

The cargo of the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte will be discharged this week. The vessel will then probably sail in ballast for San Francisco.

The schooner Willis Holden, anchored off the harbor, is still held by the U. S. Marshal's department, not having been released from the suits filed.

The Andrew Welch will load in about 150 tons of scrap iron as ballast. On Friday the Mauna Lea will turn over about 5000 sacks of sugar to the Welch.

The steamer Chas. Nelson was abandoned at sea off Unpqua, 200 miles off the Oregon coast. The Nelson was here in 1898, having brought a portion of the First New York regiment here.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond arrived at San Francisco on November 9, just twenty-one days from Honolulu. She carried as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Laske and daughter and Louis McGrew.

The Italian ship Agostino Terrizzone, which left Makawell on Friday for Honolulu may be fined \$500. The vessel cleared from Newcastle for Honolulu, but when off Kauai she fell in with the steamer Mikahala, and the master reported to the steamer captain that his chronometer had run down. Captain Gregory then gave him directions and the ship was run to Makawell. He applied to the deputy collector at Koloa to enter, but was refused. A wireless message to Acting Collector Stackable, brought back to the Italian captain an order to proceed to Honolulu. If the Collector finds the vessel was in distress the fine will not be imposed.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT

Judge Gear Makes Sam Parker Victim.

Samuel Parker, foreman of the Territorial grand jury for the First Circuit Court, was fined \$5 for contempt of court by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon.

The episode provoked a lot of mirth among the few members of the bar present, one of whom appearing as the friend in need of the distinguished culprit openly bantered him on his peculiar situation.

Members of the grand jury seen lounging in the corridors after 2 o'clock, on being asked, like the agricultural laborers in the parable, why they were loafing, answered that their foreman had not arrived.

"Gentlemen, the Court," Bailiff Ellis heralded a few moments after 2 o'clock, and all present obeyed the signal to rise as Judge Gear, accompanied by Judge Nott of Australia, entered and sat upon the bench.

"I understand the grand jury has been kept waiting," Judge Gear remarked amidst efforts of attorneys to present matters to which attention was desired. The trial jury in the Camara case had taken their seats. Nothing following the first remark of Judge Gear, and again interrupting the lawyers he said:

"I am informed that the grand jury has been kept waiting for half an hour. Call the foreman of the grand jury."

Mr. Parker was summoned by the bailiff, and when he had reached the middle of the courtroom floor, Judge Gear said he understood that the grand jury had been kept waiting for their foreman half an hour.

"I do not hear very well," Mr. Parker said, advancing with hand to ear. When he had reached the dais and leaned against the desk, to the right of Judge Gear, this is what he heard:

"Colonel Parker, I am informed that you have kept the grand jury waiting for half an hour. Have you anything to say why you should not be punished for contempt of court?"

"My watch just wants a few seconds of half-past one," Mr. Parker answered as he produced his timepiece. "You are fined five dollars for contempt of court, Col. Parker," was the sentence, "and I hope you will see that your watch is right hereafter. The Court would remind you, Col. Parker, that the hours of the grand jury are set. It is not proper to keep thirteen or fourteen men waiting for one man to get lunch."

Mr. Parker fumbled in his pockets and then, looking toward the bar, asked if anyone had a "five" to lend.

Attorney Bittling proffered the money, which Mr. Parker tendered to Judge Gear, who ordered him to pay it to the clerk and the clerk to give a receipt therefor—"for contempt of court," the Judge was careful to emphasize.

Mr. Bittling jokingly asked Mr. Parker to turn the receipt over to him with his L. O. U. on the back of it.

"There is no appeal from this, I suppose," Mr. Parker observed while the transaction was being completed.

"Yes, there is an appeal," the Court rejoined.

"The Court was late itself," the grand jury foreman moodily observed as he turned away. "You and the Attorney General kept me late."

"You must remember you are addressing the Court," was sternly uttered by Judge Gear, but by this time the stalwart form of the foreman was moving toward the door.

There was a prelude outside to the drama in court. Judge Gear and Mr. Parker had been of a party celebrating the late King Kalakaua's birthday at the Kapiolani Estate offices, which gave the Judge a sort of original jurisdiction of the fact that the foreman of the grand jury was late.

FOREIGNERS GET U. S. COAL

The frequent visits of warships of various nations at Honolulu has made heavy demands upon Admiral Tully's Cardiff coal. Only recently the French cruiser Protet's commander dug into the pile and carried away several hundred tons, and the Italian warship Elbe will come up to the Naval Dock today and another big hole will be made in the bunkers.

When the British cruisers Amphitrite and Amphion and the torpedo boat destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago were here early in the summer, Captain Rodman almost had palpitation of the heart as he watched the piles of Cardiff coal dwindle down at an alarming rate.

International courtesy, however, requires that Uncle Sam furnish foreign warships that poke their noses into the harbor with what coal they desire, and they all have a partiality for Cardiff coal.

Officers at the Naval Station are of the opinion that the merchants of Honolulu would do well to lay in a store of Cardiff coal for just such emergencies. The past record of the digging into the Navy coal bunkers indicates that the merchants could get rid of several thousand tons of Cardiff black nuggets in a year, and it would only be adding another item of profit to local business.

Uncle Sam is not in the furnishing of coal to foreign warships for what he can make out of it, but does it merely as a courtesy and a return for similar favors granted to his own warships in foreign ports.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER

Stations.	HAWAII.	FT. ELEV. INCHES
Waialakea	50	12.37
Hilo (town)	100	11.21
Kaunakakai	1250	14.62
Papeete	100	11.12
Hakalua	200	10.45
Honolulu	300	10.76
Panohua	1050	17.32
Laupahoehoe	500	11.89
Ookala	400	9.85
HAWAII.		
Kukulu	250	6.73
Paauilo	300	6.64
Paauhau	300	4.93
Honokaa (Mill)	425	5.62
Honokaa (Meinicke)	1100	9.27
Kukuihue	700	5.94
Kohala.		
Awini Ranch	1100	8.31
Niuli	200	4.96
Kohala (Mission)	521	3.95
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270	3.85
Hawi Mill	700	3.55
Panakea Ranch	600	2.28
Panakea Ranch	1847	2.69
Waimea	2720	2.65
Kona.		
Huehue	2000	1.50
Holualoa	1350	1.47
Kealahou	1550	5.13
Napooopo	25	0.90
Hoopulua	1650	0.90
Hoopulua	2300	6.25
Puuwaawaa Ranch	2700	0.90
Kau.		
Kahuku Ranch	1650	1.02
Honau	15	0.53
Naalehu	650	0.85
Hilea	210	0.20
Pahala	850	0.10
Volcano House	4000	3.88
Puna.		
Olga (Mt. View)	1690	0.10
Olga (Plantation)	1690	0.10
Kapoho	110	2.03
Pahoa	600	6.80
MAUI.		
Lahaina	40	0.10
Waipahoehoe	700	0.10
Kaipoo (Mokulua)	285	4.24
Kipahulu	308	5.70
Hana	850	16.57
Nahiku	1600	0.10
Nahiku	1600	0.10
Haiku	700	7.61
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	3.55
Kula Waialakea	2700	3.17

Puuwaawaa Ranch	1400	7.53
Paia	189	7.53
Haleakala Ranch	2000	4.21
Waialakea	250	3.81
LANAI.		
Keonukuu	10	3.75
OAHU.		
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	2.17
Kulaokahua (Castle)	50	1.20
Makiki Reservoir	120	2.21
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.93
Kapiolani Park	10	0.72
College Hills	175	2.93
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285	6.75
Manoa (Rhodes' Gardens)	360	7.75
Insane Asylum	20	1.12
Kamehameha Schools	75	0.75
Kalihi-uka	485	0.75
Nuuanu (Hall)	50	2.06
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	3.18
Nuuanu (Electric Station)	405	2.01
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	7.89
U. S. Experiment Station	350	2.87
Kalihi	1150	4.00
Tantalus Heights (Freyer)	1360	6.63
Waimanalo	25	1.96
Maunawili	300	3.19
Kaneohe	100	2.66
Aiea	350	4.50
Kahuku	25	0.75
Wailua	37	0.75
Wailua	900	2.56
Ewa Plantation	60	0.75
U. S. Magnetic Station	45	0.75
Waipahu	200	0.77
Moanalua	15	1.37
KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	3.13
Lihue (Mokulua)	300	3.39
Lihue (Kukuihue)	1000	6.78
Kealia	15	0.10
Kilauea Plantation	325	8.82
Hanalei	10	10.69
Waiole	10	0.10
Haena	15	0.10
Waialua	32	1.47
Eleele	150	2.41
Wailua Mt.	3000	12.00
McBryde	850	6.59
Lawai (Gov't Road)	450	6.88
Lawai West	225	2.16
Lawai East	800	6.56
Koloa	100	3.30
DELAYED REPORTS FOR SEPT.		
Waialua	160	0.10
Puuwaawaa Ranch	288	0.10
Hoopulua	1650	6.05
Hoopulua	2300	9.02
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	5.04
Kealia	119	0.10
Hilo	1569	0.10
Honokaa	289	0.10
R. C. LYDECKER, Territorial Meteorologist.		

POOR OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRANT STATION HERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

than 200 inches. On the other side of the divide, and in the plains beyond, where the sugar cane grows, there may be no more than 15 inches of rain a year.

"The forests are largely confined to the rainy side of the mountains, and are necessary as a protective cover, to keep the ground from washing from the slopes and the rain from rushing back too rapidly into the sea. The presence of the forest cover, since it makes the stream flow regular, preventing both floods and periods of low stream flow, is indispensable to the success of irrigation projects. The value of this forest, strangely enough, consists not so much in the trees it contains—for they are frequently low, crooked, and sparsely scattered—as in the impenetrable mass of undergrowth beneath them. This undergrowth, composed of vines, ferns, and mosses, is of so dense a character that it shades the ground absolutely and holds water like a sponge. It is, however, exceedingly delicate and easily destroyed. Let cattle into such a forest and they will speedily eat or trample down the undergrowth till the bare ground is exposed. The soil then rapidly dries out and becomes hard, and the trees soon die. Grasses, insects, and wind usually hasten the destruction. Cattle and goats have ravaged the Hawaiian forests without hindrance for many years and have worked further each year into the heart of the dense tropical growth.

"The Hawaiian public lands consist of 1,772,640 acres. All of these lands, which are in forest, and many forest areas privately owned which the Government can gain possession of by exchange, will be put into forest reserves, cleared of cattle and goats, fenced, and preserved. Some compensation must also be made for the great areas of forest already destroyed. It will be part of the work of the forester to plant to valuable trees large areas of this denuded land upon which forests are of most vital importance to the agricultural interests. Mr. Hall, who carefully examined the climatic conditions, believes that species of the Pacific Coast, such as redwood and red fir, will do well in most places at the higher elevations on the islands. An example of how a foreign species may succeed in Hawaii is furnished by the mesquite of our own southwest, which was introduced into the islands some 50 years ago and now covers about 100,000 acres, furnishing quantities of valuable fuel. It is not called mesquite in Hawaii, however, but goes by the name of algaroba."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WALKING DELEGATES—IN NEW PHASE.

The recent trial of the convicted walking delegate, Sam Parks, who is now safely immured in Sing Sing, developed a point in regard to the class to which he belongs that had not previously attracted notice, and which is an eye-opener for honest unionists. It was shown that Sam Parks and other walking delegates had been regularly employed by large corporations to break up competition. Such corporations, in the face of the reduction of prices caused by the interference of smaller concerns, found it impossible to pay dividends on stock watered frequently to the amount of fifty per cent of its nominal value. The walking delegates were hired to preserve the peace between the monopolists and the unions, and to break up their competition by a system of blackmail in the shape of fines. This scheme worked to a charm for a few years. At the meetings of unions, the mass of respectable members, who could not have been used in this disreputable manner, were usually absent, and the proceedings were governed by the walking delegates and a limited minority of trained assistants, who had a share of the plunder.

Exposure through legal investigations, was the one thing needful to destroy a mass of corrupt practices,

nominal for the benefit of unionized labor, but in reality the most disintegrating agency that could have been devised. Sam Parks has now received a coat of blackmail that will secure him against any further opportunities to serve rotten capitalist enterprises and labor unions may be thankful that they will be no longer lowered in public estimation through treachery and crime, for which walking delegates are chiefly responsible.

HAD NO BILL OF HEALTH

When Dr. Sinclair, the boarding officer of the U. S. Marine Hospital service, went aboard the Italian warship Elbe on Sunday he discovered that the vessel did not bring a bill of health from Apaculco where the vessel lay two days taking in coal before proceeding to this port. The matter was reported directly to Dr. Cofer, but as warships are not entered by the Customs department as an act of courtesy, the same courtesy is extended to warships by the Hospital service, in cases where no bills of health are at hand, and this was done in the case of the Elbe. A clean bill of health was carried from Callao.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

A land license for a period of 50 years, to collect, divert and sell the surface water and power produced therefrom, upon and from the public lands, situate on the Island of Hawaii and lying between the sea on the north; Waipio Valley on the East; Waipio Valley and the boundary line between the lands of Laupahoehoe 1 and 2, Nakooka, Apua, Waikapu and Honopu on one side and the lands of Puukapu and Kawaihae 1, on the other side, until such line reaches an elevation of 4,200 ft., thence a contour line of 4,200 ft. elevation to Honokane on the South, and the land of Honokane and the private land of Awini on the West, subject to existing vested rights of private parties in such waters, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday, November 30, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

Persons competing at this sale will bid upon the rate per cent. of the net revenues of the enterprise carried on under such license, to be paid annually to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, from and after the third year of the term of such license.

A bond of \$10,000 will be required on surety satisfactory to the Government, conditioned on the due performance of the requirement that \$10,000 be expended on construction within 18 months. From the beginning of the term of the license \$500 shall be paid by the holder thereof to the Government, semi-annually in advance irrespective of such rate per cent; the first payment of \$500 to be made at the fall of the hammer, by paying the same to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Upset 5 per cent. on the net revenues. Any bid than on percentage of the net revenues will not be entertained.

Full information in regard to other conditions of such license will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, October 22, 1903.
6618.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Leases on the following lands:

1. The government lands of Pohaku-haku and Kenau in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 80 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.
Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2. The government land of Kohe, in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 185 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.
Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan and further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

ED. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Nov. 12, 1903.
2538.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. W. G. Smith has been appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Sixth Land District, Island of Kauai, such appointment being dated 1st, 1903.

Land Office is located on the premises of Mr. A. S. Wilcox, known as "Kilohana" on main road from Lihue to Koloa, in the District of Lihue, Island of Kauai.

ED. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1903.
2538.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

H. A. JAEGER.

The undersigned requests that all accounts and claims against him shall be handed in to Messrs. Kinney & McClanahan, Judd Building, Honolulu, on or before November 20th, 1903.

H. A. JAEGER.

Honolulu, November 5th, 1903.
6626—Nov. 13, 17, 20.

BOAT OF THE IWALANI WRECKED

Purser Logan of the Iwalani reports that the usual rough weather was experienced at Honokaa. Early on Thursday afternoon No. 4 boat was caught and overturned by a heavy sea, and was afterwards washed on the rocks and broken to pieces. Thirty-six bags of fertilizer were lost with the wrecked boat.

Two members of the crew were caught under the boat, and were badly bruised on the rocks, but managed to escape.

On Saturday afternoon a heavy rain began falling in Hamakua. Moderate seas and heavy rains were encountered in crossing the channel from Hawaii.

PROTECT YOURSELF and family against attacks of pneumonia by securing at once a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If this remedy is taken on the first appearance of a cold all danger will be avoided. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.